The McKean Co. Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, - - Proprietor.

PUBLISHED THURSDAYS AT SMETHPORT, PA.

Office—Miner Block, Church Street.

TERMS—$1.50 PER YEAR.

Rates of Advertising:

	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	4 w.	2 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 year
1 inch	$1.50	$1.50	$2.00	$2.50	$4.00	$5.00	$8.00	$12.00
2 inch's	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	9.00	12.00	18.00
3 inch's	2.50	4.00	5.00	6.00	8.00	12.00	16.00	26.00
¼ col.	3.00	7.00	9.00	9.00	11.00	15.00	20.00	30.00
½ col.	5.00	12.00	15.00	18.00	20.00	25.00	35.00	55.00
1 col.	9.00	15.00	17.00	20.00	30.00	35.00	55.00	100.00

Legal, Official and Transient Advertising, per square, three times or less, $2; each subsequent insertion, fifty cents.

Local Notices, ten cents per line for one insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Obituary Notices over five lines, ten cents per line.

Professional Cards, per year, $5.

McKean County Miner.

Established 1863. Devoted to the interests of McKean County. TERMS:—$1.50 PER ANNUM.

VOL. XVI. SMETHPORT, M'KEAN COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 9, 1879. NO. 46.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

MINER JOB ROOMS.

The office is supplied with Steam Power Presses and a complete assortment of the latest styles of type and material, enabling the proprietor to execute every description of

POSTERS, BLANKS,
VISITING CARDS, BILL HEADS,
CIRCULARS,
LETTER HEADS, PAMPHLETS,
STATEMENTS, &c.

LEGAL BLANKS

a specialty of Legal Blank Printing. We keep in stock a full line of Law and Conveyancing, Justices' and Constables' Blanks and are prepared to print any style of Blanks on short notice. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

Lodge Directory.

A. Y. M.

McKEAN LODGE, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street.

E. H. BARD, Secy. H. T. SAWYER, W. M.

Churches.

METHODIST.—W. B. WAGONER, pastor. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Class Meeting directly after morning services Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7 p. m.

BAPTIST.—W. C. Wilton, pastor. Preaching at half-past 10 a. m. and half-past 6 p. m. Sabbath School directly after morning services. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings at 7 p. m.

EPISCOPAL.—H. Q. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 2d and 4th Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

St. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a.m. Service at 11.30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

Official Directory.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge.—H. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Additional Judge.—S. F. Wilson, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Associate Judges.—W. S. Brownell, Smethport; P. W. Burnham, Ehrell.
District Attorney.—S. W. Smith, Port Allegany.
Sheriff.—Roswell Sartwell, Smethport.
Prothonotary.—John R. Brawley, Bradford.
County Treasurer.—W. D. Gallup, Smethport.
Commissioners.—W. J. Colegrove, S. W. Abbey, John G. Borer.
Com'rs Clerk.—H. F. Barbour, Smethport.
Jury Com'rs.—J. A. Anderson, J. E. B. White.
Auditors.—O. D. Vosburgh, J. J. Roberts, C. L. Bellows.
County Surveyor.—G. H. Lyon, Bradford, Pa.
Regular Terms of Court.—Fourth Monday in February and September, and Third Monday of June and December.

Borough Officers.

Burgess. S. J. Gifford.
Asst Burgess.—H. S. Sartwell.
Council.—I. S. Gleason, S. Gorton, A. B. Armstrong, Carl Grant, L. Barber, W. D. Gallup.
Constable.—H. L. Bartlegame.
School Directors.—H. L. Forsyth, David Starrett, R. D. Hamlin, R. L. Knapp, E. G. Brown, H. L. Burlingame.
Justices.—O M Smith P Ford
Auditors.—W. Gifford, C. K. Sartwell, A. B. Armstrong.
Poormasters.—R. L. Knapp, J. C. Hamlin.
Judge of Election.—S. Pullman.
Inspectors.—Robert Wilcox, George Brownell.
Assessor.—G. M. Smith.
Assistant Assessors.—A. B. Armstrong, William Ramer.

Regular Meetings of Co. Commissioners.

The County Commissioners will hold regular sessions at the Commissioners Office on the first Monday of each month for the transaction of any business that may be brought before them. ☞ A special meeting will be held on the first Thursday after each court week for the settlement of county costs in Commonwealth cases.

H. F. BARBOUR, Clerk.

BLANK PRINTING.

THE MINER JOB ROOMS are abundantly supplied with facilities for doing fine Blank Printing. We make a specialty of this class of printing, and challenge comparison of our work and prices with that of any first class Blank Printing House. We keep in stock all the usual forms of LEGAL and CONVEYANCING, JUSTICE'S, CONSTABLES' and TOWNSHIP BLANKS, and print on short notice any style and form desired. Samples, estimates and prices furnished on application. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

Miscellaneous.

WHY DO YOU

Go away from home to

BUY HARNESS GOODS

when you can get

BETTER BARGAINS AT HOME.

LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

Single Harness, - $15 and upwards.
Double Harness, - $35 and upwards.

These goods are all hand-made by first-class workmen and with first-class material, using both Hemlock and Oak tanned leather.

CALL AT MY SHOP and I will convince you that I can do better by you than can any foreign dealers.

I. S. GLEASON

Smethport, Pa. April 26, 1879.

NEW DRUG Store

W. T. CALLAR,

Dealer in

DRUGS & MEDICINES
TOILET ARTICLES,
Paints, Oils Varnishes, Etc.
Prescriptions Carefully Compounded at any time, Day or Night

Main St. (Brick Store.) SMETHPORT.

NEW MEAT MARKET AND General Grocery Store

Rear of A. B. Armstrongs Drugstore.

Fresh meat, Ham, Sausages, Salt meats, Corned Beef, Lard, Oysters, Chickens &c. always on hand.

The Finest Tub Oysters in the Market.

DRESSED CHICKENS furnished at any time.

A full line of groceries always in stock, and prices low. Give me a call and I will give you good bargains, good goods, and good measure.

S. J. ROCKWELL.

SMETHPORT BAKERY.

M. H. PICARD'S BAKERY & CONFECTIONERY,

FINE TEAS,

Also Dealer in

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES

SMETHPORT, PA.

Special attention given to orders from private families.

MILLINERY STORE.

I am constantly receiving additions to my stock of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

and am prepared to SELL AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

Mary Tracy,

MAIN ST SMETHPORT, PA.

WHEN YOU WANT

A Nice Piece of Meat

Call at the

MAIN STREET MARKET.

FRESH AND SALT MEAT AND FISH

of the best quality always on hand.

GEO. OGILVIE,

Next door to Callar's Drug Store, Main Street.

Smethport, Pa.

Cigars & Tobacco

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

I do not hesitate to say that I will sell Tobacco and Cigars at lower Prices than they have been sold in this market since the Special Revenue Tax was laid on these goods. I will sell

FINE OLD HONESTY PLUG,

at 60 cents per pound.

Cigars from $1.50 to $3.50 per hundred.

Havana and Yara Cigars

$3.00 to $5.00 per Hundred.

Persons wishing to purchase by the BOX OR THOUSAND are invited to call and examine samples.

A. REILLY, Proprietor.

Store opposite Catholic Church, Main St., Smethport, Pa. 16-nll

New Furniture Rooms.

The undersigned has opened in his new building on

Mechanic St., Near Iron Bridge,

a new Furniture Warehouse, where he will keep a full stock of

PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,

and

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Of All Kinds,

GOOD STOCK AND FAIR PRICES

Patronage solicited.

15 2tif ROBERT WOLTERS, Prop'r.

Gifford & Wolters'

SAW AND

PLANING MILL,

MECHANIC ST., SMETHPORT PA

PINE and HEMLOCK,
BUILDING TIMBER,
FLOORING,
SIDING,
SHINGLES,

and PLANED LUMBER of all Kinds, constantly on hand and made to order.

Houses Built Entire.

GIFFORD & WOLTERS.

S. J. GIFFORD, C. H. WOLTERS. v13 n8

COME TO STAY!

BergstresseR,

THE ARTIST,

Has returned to Smethport, and is ready to take the pictures of the people by wholesale or retail. He has come to stay, and will furnish

PHOTOGRAPHS OR FERREOTYPES

Life-Like and Well Finished,

to old and new patrons, at reasonable rates. For the present he will occupy the old "Side Hill Gallery" until he can put up a new building.

NEW MILK ROUTE.

Prices Reduced.

The undersigned desires to notify the people of Smethport and vicinity that he will establish a new milk route, commencing about the 15th inst., and until about the middle of October will supply fresh milk for

Three Cents a Quart.

After that date and during the winter season the price will be Four cents a quart. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

WILLIS B. RIPLEY.

Sept. 4, 1879.—1y.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER,

SAMUEL BUTLER, of Chester county.

THE Supreme Court has reaffirmed the decision of the lower court that Allegheny county is liable for all losses by the riot of July, 1877. This ends the legal contest over the question.

WHO nominated Jim Anderson as democratic candidate for Jury Commissioner? is the question now agitating the minds of the leaders of the unterrified. It is strongly denied that he has been nominated by any responsible committee, convention or clique; yet there stands his name (or did stand last week) in bold relief at the masthead of the Smethport would-be democratic organ as the candidate of that party. What is to be done about it? Will Messrs. Wilsons & Carr be politely but formally requested to haul down the questionable flag, or will the party bow its head submissively and quietly eat this nauseous dose of tough Kinzua crow? The latter course would not surprise us, since the customary diet of the party for the last few years has seemingly created a relishing appetite for just that kind of a dish. Label it democratic, hold your nose and swallow it.

WITH three murderers in the county jail, would not a few applications of swift and stern justice be very much in order—just for a change? The public is beginning to feel that the showering of misplaced, and uncalled for sympathy upon the perpetrators of the most desperate and inexcusable crimes is getting to be a little too monotonous. If the machinery of the law could be worked for a time as promptly and energetically in the interest of justice the upholding of the law and the safety of community as it is to save the miserable necks of the most dangerous criminals the public would draw a long breath of deep relief. In plain words if would-be murderers could plainly understand that the law means what it says, and that its execution is in the hands of those who will do their duty without wavering, and that its violation means certain and sure punishment every time, they would hesitate before sending into eternity the innocent victims of their brutal and revengeful passions.

NEARLY all of our Democratic exchanges have published within the last few weeks, *as original*, an elaborate article entitled "An attempt to reinstate the old State Treasury Ring," which article was furnished to his organs throughout the State, and in which he attempts to prove that there is no safety for the Treasury except under his management. The "Treasury Ring" which is so seriously dreaded is nothing more or less than Republican control of the Treasury Department. The cry of "Treasury Ring," is very stale, and without effect upon the average voter. For years the Democracy howled about the misdoings of a "Treasury Ring" which never existed. Charges of corruption and fraud were made against Republican management of the finances of the State, and the people were called upon to vote for a change. "Elect a Democratic State Treasurer and the fraud and corruption of the Republican Treasury Ring will be exposed," shouted the Democratic organs. Well, a Democrat was elected State Treasurer, and the result of a thorough investigation of Republican management was anxiously awaited by the "organs" in the fond hope that crookedness would be developed which would afford them ample capital with which to enter the campaign of 1878. But Treasurer Noyes, old "Square Timber," as the Democracy delighted to designate him, after a thorough investigation of the condition of the Treasury found no fraud or corruption. He declared over his own signature, duly attested, that every dollar of State funds had been duly accounted for when he assumed control of the department, that he found no rottenness, fraud, embezzlement, or crookedness. Thus out of the mouth of their own witnesses were the campaign falsehoods against the so-called Republican "Treasury Ring" refuted and Republican management vindicated.

The attempt of the Barrs to make the old exploded charge against an imaginary "Treasury Ring," do duty in this campaign will prove a disasterous failure, and it shows to what despicable means they have been compelled to resort to bolster up the failing fortunes of their candidate. We would advise the Democratic organs to trot out a fresh corpse.

ONLY twenty-eight failures are reported in New York for the month of September, with liabilities footing up $815,000. During the same month last year there were thirty failures, with liabilities amounting to $4,800,000. No better evidence than this of the increase of confidence can be offered. It shows that "bed rock," to use a common business phrase, has been reached, and that everything is now fixed on solid foundation once more.

AT THE United States sub-Treasury in Philadelphia, October 1, all payments of interest on the four per cent. loan were made in gold coin. Gold was also given in payment of all currency obligations, on account of the accumulation of coin in the vaults.

THE COST OF THE PITTSBURG RIOT.

WHO IS TO PAY THE BILL—A DECISION OF SUPREME COURT—ALLEGHENY COUNTY LIABLE.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 6.—An important decision of the Supreme Court, bearing on the riot losses in this city, was rendered here to-day. The Court is of opinion, and so decides, that Allegheny County is liable. The opinion, written by Justice Paxon, covers thirty-seven large pages, is very comprehensive, and expresses the views of the entire bench with the exception of Justice Sterrett, who did not sit in the argument, and of the new Justice Green, who will not take his seat until November.

In the course of the decision, the Court takes up the argument of the county that under the new Constitution of the State adopted in 1874 the law of 1841 is inoperative. This point is decided against the county, the Court holding that the new Constitution was not intended for an entirely new instrument, but simply as an alteration and modification of the old Constitution to suit the progress of the age and change the laws when it was deemed essential to the welfare of the State. The Court decides that, until such times as the Legislature may change, modify or repeal it, the law of 1841 is operative and enabled to stand.

The Court then reviews the liability of the county under this act. The point was made by Allegheny County that the present case was not such as contemplated by the framers of the law; that the disturbance amounted to an insurrection, spreading through several States, and further, that the damage all occurred after the intervention of the State authorities. The Court says that no construction can be given to the Act of 1844 so narrow as not to meet this case.

In regard to the intervention of the State militia, the Court says.

We see no evidence of any serious attempt upon the part of the local authorities to suppress it. At the time of its commencement, a feeble attempt was made by the Sheriff, resulting in the enrolement of some half-dozen deputies. But there was no proclamation calling upon the body of the county to come to his assistance in preserving the public peace. No one doubts, at this day, that if a proper effort had been made at the proper time, the mob could have been held in check. No one doubts that it would have been, had the citizens of the county realized that they were responsible for the loss. But this act of the Assembly, folded away among the pamphlet laws, was probably forgotten or overlooked, even by those who knew of its existence. In the end, the mob that had defied the military power was put down in the main by the civil authorities, after the citizens had been aroused by a sense of common danger. The law will not tolerate the spectacle of a great city looking on with indifference while property to the value of millions is being destroyed by a mob. To prevent just such occurrances was one of the objects of the Act of 1841. The fact that the State, when called upon, rendered its assistance and sent a portion of its military to the scene, did not absolve the county from its implied obligation to preserve the peace, nor from its responsibility for a neglect of that duty. Were it otherwise it might be the interest of a municipality to increse the size of a mob.

The law of 1841 provided that no person or persons shall be entitled to the benefits of this act if it shall appear that the destruction of his or their property was caused by his or their illegal or improper conduct. The Court reviews this point of the county at length. It says:

It is not pretended that the losers did any improper act. They were hundreds of miles away, and knew nothing of the destruction of their property until it was accomplished.

But it is said they were responsible for the act of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, their bailees. Conceding this to be so for the purpose of this case, what act of the company was illegal or improper within the meaning of the statute? It was said that the mob was fired upon. Granted. But by whom? Not by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, but by the military sent there by the Governor of the State. It was an act for which neither the company nor the plaintiffs are responsible.

But it is said that the company reduced the wages of its employes, and in the face of the dissatisfaction produced thereby, endeavored to move their trains in opposition to the will of the mob. A more untenable position than this could not well be imagined.

The Hanlan-Courtney Race.

On Friday, the 10th of October, a great aquatic contest will take place at Lake Chatauqua, the greatest oarsmen living, Hanlan and Courtney, contesting for a purse of $6,000, to be known as the Hop Bitters Prize which is given by the Hop Bitters Company, of Rochester, N. Y., a company that has displayed a wonderful liberality in encouraging athletic sports of the best class. The race will not be a hippodrome, but a contest wholly upon the merits of the two, and will create more enthusiasm than any race that has ever been pulled in this country, and extraordinary time may be expected. The event will attract men interested in athletic sports to the lake from every section of the country, and arouse a degree of enthusiasm that has probably never been equalled. It is gratifying to lovers of athletics to see a firm like Hop Bitters Company evince such an interest in sporting matters, and when this class of people encourage sportsmen as they have by running a base ball club, and now by inaugurating this race, it is certain that the standard will be raised and sporting matters taken out of the control of the gamblers, who aim to govern all contest of this class. The men who help to elevate our sports, and give real pleasure to thousands, are in turn deserving of the support of the public particularly when they present to it an article of real merit such as are the celebrated Hop Bitters manufactured by the company alluded to.

Public Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, October 1.—The public debt statement issued to-day shows a decrease for September of $2,362,731 98, cash in the treasury, $254,778,679 30; gold and silver certificates, $19,132,750; legal tenders outstanding, $346,681,016; fractional currency, $15,749,503 26; refunding certificates, $2,688,900.

Andrew Tracy Reprieved.

Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Times.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 3.—Hon. S. R. Mason, of Mercer, with one of the sisters of Andrew Tracy, whose execution was fixed for October 9, had a consultation with the Governor to-day, with a view to having the condemned man reprieved in order that his case might be reheard before the Board of Pardons at its next meeting, beginning on the 21st instant. The Governor agreed to grant a respite until November 6, provided assurances were obtained that the Board would again consider the case on which it had unfavorably acted at the meeting in September. Mr. Quay was in the city and indicated his willingness to give the murderer another chance, and a telegram was received from Lieutenant Governor Stone to the effect that he would interpose no opposition to a hearing. On the strength of these statements the Governor reprieved Tracy until November 6. At the hearing will be submitted letters from Judge Williams, who sentenced the murderer, and the two Associate Judges of McKean county, strongly recommending commutation of death penalty to imprisonment for life. A number of depositions will also be presented to show that the condemned has been insane for years before he murdered his cousin; Mary Reilly, in September, 1878. Mr. Mason will leave for McKean county with the reprieve to-night. Tracy was engaged to be married to his cousin. It was a pure love-match, but when the girl's parents objected to the match because of the near relationship she broke it off. Tracy became very jealous, and it was in a fit of rage and jealousy that he shot Miss Reilly.

An Important Law.

The following law was enacted at the recent session of the legislature and is very important to the owners and managers of such buildings as come under its provisions:

WHEREAS, In consequence of fires breaking out in hotels, factories and other high buildings, many lives have been lost and great personal injuries suffered, through the want of efficient means of escape therefrom, independently of the ordinary internal stairway: therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted*, &c., That all the following described buildings within the Commonwealth, to wit: Every building used as a Seminary, College, Academy, Hospital, Asylum or a Hotel for the accommodation of the public, every Storehouse, Factory, Manufactory, or Workshop of any kind, in which employees or operatives are usually employed at work in the third or any higher story, every tenement house or building in which rooms or floors are usually let to lodges or families, and every public School Building, when any of such buildings are three or more stories in height, shall be provided with a permanent safe external means of escape therefrom in case of fire; and it shall be the duty of the owners or keepers of such Hotels, or the owners, superintendents or managers of such Seminaries, Colleges, Academies, Hospitals, Asylums, Store-houses, Factories, Manufactories or Work-shops, or the owners or landlords of such tenement houses, or their agents, and of the Board of School Directors of the proper School District, to provide and cause to be affixed to every such building such permanent fire escape.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Board of Fire Commissioners, in conjunction with the Fire Marshal of the district where such Commissioners and Fire Marshal are elected or appointed, to first examine and test such fire escape, and after upon trial such fire escape should prove satisfactory, then the said Fire Marshal, in connection with the Fire Commissioners, or a majority of them, shall grant a certificate approving said fire escape: *Provided further*, That in districts where no such Fire Marshal and Fire Commissioners exist, then the School Directors in each said district shall be the Board of Examiners, and upon their certificate, or a majority of them of approval of said fire escape shall be sufficient authority for the erection of said fire escape in said district.

SEC. 3. Every person whose duty it is by the first section of this act to provide and cause to be affixed to any of said building such external fire escape, and every such school district, shall also be liable in an action for damages, in case of death or personal injury sustained in consequence of fire breaking out in any such building and of the absence of such efficient fire escape; and such action may be maintained by any person now authorized by law to sue in othe cases of similar injuries; all persons failing to comply with the provisions of this act, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ($300) three hundred dollars, to be collected as fines and forfeitures are now collectable.

Kidney Diseases.

Kidney diseases afflict the greater part of the human race, and they are constantly on the increase; but where the virtues of Kidney-Wort have become known, they are held in check and speedily cured. Let those who have had to constantly dose spirits of nitre and such stuff, give this great remedy a trial and be cured.

Accident near Renovo.

RENOVO, Oct. 2.—As Superintendent Westfall was engaged to-day with a gang of men in removing a number of wrecked oil cars a short distance west of this place, one of the tanks, which was burning, exploded and threw the burning oil over the party. Mr. Westfall and seven of the men were more or less burned, some of them making very narrow escapes with their lives. Mr. Westfall's injuries, which are about his face and hands, are quite severe, and he will be laid up for a short time.

The Office of the Kidneys.

The Kidneys are nature's sluice-way to wash out the debris of our constantly changing bodies. If they do not work properly the trouble is felt everywhere. Then be wise as soon as you see signs of disorder get a package of Kidney-Wort and take it faithfully. It will clean the sluice-way of sand, gravel or slime, and purify the whole system.

Let a farmer divide his white winter butter into two lots, while yet in the form of milk, and for one, make use of Perfected Butter Color, sold by Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt., while the other goes to market without color treatment and he will discover on what course his interest depends.

"A SPLENDID MEDICINE."

MAHONING FURNACE, Pa., May 13, 1878.
Dr. M. M. FENNER, Fredonia, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—I have tried your Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic and find that it is a splendid medicine. My father had been sick a long time. One bottle has helped him more than any medicine he has ever used. My wife, also, has used a bottle with good results.

Yours truly,
JACOB SMITH.

Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic may well be called "the conquering hero" of the times. It is *the* medical triumph of the age. Whoever has "the blues" should take it, for it *regulates* and *restores* the disordered system that gives rise to them. It always cures Biliousness and Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Headaches, FEVER AND AGUE, SPLEEN EXCITEMENTS, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Pimples, Blotches and ALL SKIN ERUPTIONS and BLOOD DISORDERS; Swelled Limbs and Dropsy; Sleeplessness, Impaired Nerves and Nervous Debility; Restores flesh and strength when the system is running down or going into decline; cures Female Weakness and Chronic Rheumatism, and relieves Chronic Bronchitis, and all Lung and Throat difficulties. It does these things by striking at the root of disease and removing its causes.

Dr. Fenner's Improved Cough Honey will relieve any cough in one hour.

Dr. Fenner's Golden Relief cures any pain, as Tooth-ache, Neuralgia, Colic or Headache in 5 to 30 minutes, and readily relieves Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint, Diarrhœa, etc.

Dr. Fenner's St. Vitus Dance Specific, One bottle always cures. For sale by A. B. Armstrong. n28-1y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VALUABLE

PROPERTIES

FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers, Assignees of the estate of L. Rogers, are prepared to offer the following Valuable Properties for sale.

THE HOMESTEAD

THIS property is located on Main and Mechanic Streets, Smethport, being one-half of square No. 62, of the Borough plot, and is 130 x 260 feet in size. Upon this lot is the residence formerly occupied by Mr. Rogers, a good horse barn, a splendid well of water, and a fine quantity of fruit trees. It is one of the most desirable locations for a residence in the Boro.

TWENTY-TWO BOROUGH LOTS.

IN Squares Nos. 42, 21 and 20, embracing all the lots in the three Squares, *excepting the two lots on the west side of* Square No. 42, owned and occupied by L. W. Mason. We propose to sell two lots or more to each purchaser, giving 65 feet front by 260 feet deep, or in other words making 11 lots out of the 22. These lots are located on King and Green streets, are within 2 and 3 squares of the Court House; each of them having bearing fruit trees on them, and no more desirable lots for residences can to-day be found in the borough limits.

OUTLOTS

FORMERLY owned and purchased from Wm. K. King. W. A. Williams, the late Dr. Jedediah Darling and the heirs of the Bennett estate, embracing about—acres of land. Part of this land is under a good state of cultivation, and has a fine spring of water on it; all of it is admirably located for pasturing purposes.

THE MILL PROPERTY

EMBRACING the Saw, Planing, Shingle, Lath and Feed Mill, together with the Store building, Dams, land and water privileges connected therewith, located at the junction of Potato and Marvin creeks, belonging to the assigned estate of L. Rogers. The attention of lumbermen is particularly called to this property. Its location, in one of the most thriving sections of McKean county, its close proximity to the wonderful oil developments in the valley of Cole Creek and the belt lying between Smethport and Alton, its accessability to the immense forests of hemlock timber along Potato creek on the south and Marvin creek on the southwest, render it one of the most desirable mill properties in northern Pennsylvania. The mill will easily manufacture 25,000 feet of lumber every twenty-four hours. It has a steam power equal to 70 horse. It has machinery for ripping, jointing, dressing and cresing tank staves as well as for the manufacture of band wheels, tug pulleys, and sawing cants for bull wheels. It has a feed mill attached, which takes no extra power to run, capable of grinding into feed 20 bushels of corn and oats hourly. It has storage capacity for millions of feet of logs, and the cash demand for lumber at the mill for the past year has been incessant. This property will be sold for half its original cost, and upon terms which, with judicious management will pay the entire cost within the next two years.

A FARM OF 128 ACRES

ADJOINING the borough of Smethport on the southeast, and only about a mile from the Court House. This farm has a new house and two good barns on it, an orchard which bears as fine fruit as is raised in the county, a good well of water together with several magnificent springs, and about 50 acres improved. Any person thinking of buying a farm would do well to look at this property before locating elsewhere. For terms of sale inquire of

J. C. BACKUS.
A. B. ARMSTRONG,
Assignees.

Smethport, Pa., Oct. 1, 1879.

JOB PRINTING executed with neatness and dispatch. We are constantly adding to our already well stocked Job Department all the latest styles of type and facilities for doing fancy printing.

BINGHAM ESTATE.

ROBT. H. ROSE

Is authorized to receive moneys for use; also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is over

HASKILL & GIFFORD'S STORE.

ROBT. C. SIMPSON, Agent of the Trustees

WELLSBORO, Dec. 14, 1872.

C. V. CILLIS,

dealer in

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS,

FACY GOODS, &C.

KANE PA.

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS

Built and Repaired at

F. KERNS'

WAGON MANUFACTORY,

Water St., SMETHPORT, PA.

Having engaged a competent man to superintend the wood work of my Carriage and Wagon shops I am prepared to take orders for

LIGHT AND HEAVY WAGONS,

of every description, also

WAGONS AND BUGGIES

REPAINTED,

and new work finished complete.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY,

and all orders for work in that line, either in Wood or Iron will receive prompt attention.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

in every particular, both as to workmanship and prices. Give us a trial.

F. KERNS, Prop'r.

ALFRED STURDEVENT

Has removed his

BARBER SHOP

into the front part of I. S. Gleason's store.

Main St., SMETHPORT, P.,

Where he has improved facilities for

SHAVING & HAIR-DRESSING

in the highest style of the art.

CUFFS, COLLARS & TOILET GOODS constantly on hand.

LOTS FOR BUILDING PURPOSES

—AT—

Farmers' Valley Depot.

The undersigned is prepared to lease very eligible lots for building and business purposes at Farmers' Valley depot, on reasonable terms. For further information call upon or address

ADAM BROCKAM,

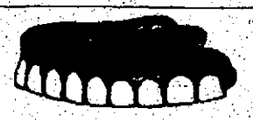
May 8, 1879-tf Farmers' Valley, Pa.

FRESH MILK

Delivered every Morning

THE undersigned having established a regular route for the supply of fresh milk to the people of Smethport and vicinity, solicits the patronage of the community.

GEO. W. KING.



L. M. RAUB,

Surgeon Dentist,

Bolivar, All. Co. N. Y.

TEETH EXTRACTED comparatively WITHOUT PAIN.

By the use of Dr. Von Bonhorst's Anæsthetic.

Twenty years of continued and successful practice warrants me in promising full satisfaction.

Parties wishing dental services at their homes can be accommodated promptly by dropping me a postal card.

Will be at Smethport Nov. 25th and 26th.

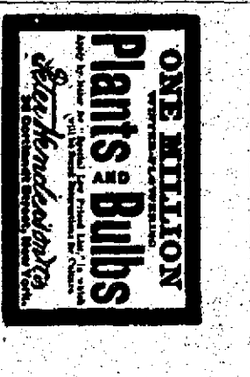
W. S. BROWNELL,

Dealer in

Dry Goods & Groceries,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Etc.

SMETHPORT, PENN'A.



J. C. HAMLIN,

—DEALER IN—

HARDWARE

Stoves,

Ranges,

Shelf Funiture, Tinware

CUTLERY,

AGRICULTURAL TOOLS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, PUTTY,

And every article usually found in a first class Hardware establishment.

JOB WORK of all kinds done on short notice and at reasonable rates.

SMETHPORT, Pa. cor. Main & Church.

MASONIC HALL

FURNITURE STORE!

Specht & Sasse.

We are now settled in our new store, and are prepared to furnish the people of this vicinity and the county with

FURNITURE

of all kinds and of

PRICE AND QUALITY

to suit the purchaser.

Undertaking in all its branches.

Friends and patrons are invited to

CALL AND SEE US

in our location, and

Look at our Stock

SPECHT & SASSE,

Main St., Smethport, Pa.

LIVERY AND Exchange Stables

AT THE BENNETT HOUSE BARN.

FORD R. KNAPP, Proprietor.

Parties desiring single or double rigs for pleasure or business purposes can be furnished at any time with

Good Horses and Stylish Rigs

to drive any distance. Pleasure, Fishing and Hunting parties carried at reasonable rates.

PATENT TUBE OR DRIVEN WELLS.

Infringers of Green's Patent Tube or Driven Wells are hereby notified that the patent having been fully sustained after a protracted trial in the Second, Seventh and Eighth United States Circuit Courts, all parties using said wells without license from us will be prosecuted by royalty and damages. Royalties on each domestic and farm well 1¼ inches in diameter and under is Ten Dollars. A discount of 50 per cent. from $10 will be allowed to infringers in this county who within 20 days from Oct. 10, 1879, send the amount of royalty due from them to our agent for the county of McKean, accompanied by a description and location of all such Tube Wells they may have. N. J. PARMELEE is authorized to issue licenses covering past and future use. He will be at the Tuna Valley House, Bradford, from Oct. 10th to the 21st, inclusive. Ample notice has been given and all who neglect to pay within these 20 days will be liable, without notice, to suit and injunctions, restraining them from use of such wells.

WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO.
258 and 260 Broadway New York.
Joint Owners and Attorneys for Patentee.
n46-t2.

E. L. KEENAN,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

OFFICE—Gleason's Building, nearly opposite the Court House.

SMETHPORT, PA.

All legal business attended to promptly.

THOS. A. MORRISON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

OFFICE—Gleason's Building, nearly opposite the Court House.

SMETHPORT, PA.

Collections and other legal business carefully and promptly attended to.

THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., Oct. 9, 1879.

Dare to Say "No."

Dare to say "No," when you're tempted to drink,
Pause for a moment, my boy, and think—
Think of the wrecks upon life's ocean tossed
For answering "Yes," without counting the cost?
Think of the mother who bore you in pain,
Think of the tears that will fall like the rain;
Think of her heart, and how cruel the blow;
Think of her love, and at once answer "No."

Think of the hopes that are drowned in the bowl,
Think of the danger to body and soul;
Think of sad lives once as pure as the snow,
Look at them now, and at once answer "No!"
Think of a manhood with rum-tainted breath,
Think how the glass leads to sorrow and death,
Think of the homes that, now shadowed with woe,
Might have been heaven had the answer been "No."

Think of lone graves both unwept and unknown,
Hiding fair hopes that were fair as your own;
Think of proud forms now forever laid low,
That still might be here had they learned to say "No!"
Think of the demon that lurks in the bowl,
Driving to ruin both body and soul—
Think of all this as life journey you go,
And when you're assailed by the tempter, say "No."

The vice of gambling is said to be increasing in Philadelphia.

Playing football by electric lights is all the rage in England.

Every man should put by something for a rainy day, if it is only an umbrella.

A Baltimore dentist says that eight children out of ten inherit the father's teeth, not the mother's.

A committe has been formed to erect a monument to Rabelais at Chinon, his birthplace.

The sexton of Dagenham parish, Essex, in England, was buried alive while digging a grave.

Oranges ripen in the foothills east of Sacramento, Cal., fully one month earlier than in the Los Angeles groves.

Of the 2,000,000,000 of cigars now annually consumed in this country, about ninety per cent are of home manufacture.

A company with $3,000,000 capital has been formed at London, Ont., to make india-rubber from the juice of the milk-weed.

You cannot tell a man who is contented in the world merely by looking at him. The neatest fitting boot often covers a raging corn.

A priest has just been expelled from the Vatican for selling the late supreme pontiff's old slippers and drawers to rich pilgrims.

The trade between France and Italy has been increased 25 per cent since the opening of the Mont Cenis tunnel, in September, 1871.

"What will not a woman do for the man she loves?" She will not eat onions when going to a party, no matter how much she loves him.

When you send a paper to a young lady cut a small item out, no matter what. This insures the office the sale of another paper.

When a Bostonian gets drunk and is arrested hereafter the police are to make the charge "drunkenness," not "disorderly conduct."

A ten'onic citizen, whose English bothered him not a little, remarked, of an elegant residence built next his own, that it put him "rather in the hindground."

American fruit to the value of over $3,000,000 was exported last year. In 1863 the entire proceeds of such exportations amounted to but $269,000.

The London Economist says that, with the exception of the potato, the British working classes may be said to have just made a beginning in the use of vegetables.

In New Zealand trout fishing is now established as a regular recreation. The fish were originally brought from the river Severn, in England, and have increased wonderfully.

Some friend was remonstrating at Clark, the actor, about his profanity, and quoted the scriptural injunction, "Swear not all." "I don't," said he "I only swear at those who offend me."

The United States Fish Commission have put two millions or more of codfish eggs into the "hatching cones" at Gloucester, Mass., and are looking forward to the successful completion of their experiments in rearing this fish artificially.

Capt. Kershaw, at the age of 90, married a girl of 18. They lived together unhappily a few months, agreed that they had wedded too young, and separated. After the lapse of ten years they recently met in Texas, and began matrimony over again.

It is announced that Lieut. Zubowich will again put his mare Carsdoc to a severe test. He has gone to England, where he intends endeavoring to cross the English Channel from Dover to Calais on the animal's back, supported by his swimming apparatus.

A friend once visiting an unworldly philosopher, whose mind was his kingdom, expressed surprise at the smallness of his apartment. "Why, you have not room to swing a cat!" "My friend," was the serene, unappreciative reply, "I do not want to swing a cat."

A gentleman, not extravagantly given to piety, was dismayed by being asked to say grace at a *strange* table. To refuse, and explain, would be embarrassing; to comply, would be equally so. He chose the latter, and started off briskly enough, with "Oh, Lord, bless this table"—— Just here, being unused to the business, he nearly broke down, but by a gigantic effort pulled thro' with "World without end." Yours respectfully, amen.

The meanest man in Vermont is said to have just returned to Williamstown from the west. Several years ago he seduced a young woman under promise of marriage, and then persuaded her that suicide was the best thing for them both. After she had cut her throat, however, he sneaked out of his part of the agreement, but she lived long enough to expose the villian. Later he married, and tended the village grist-mill, becoming notorious for his exorbitant tolls, and, when his wife died, he ran away to Minnesota, leaving her unburied.

Forty-five Turkish families lately returned to the Bulgarian village of Souffiar. Having been robbed of their cattle by the way, they reached their old homes utterly destitute. Since their return several of their number have been killed; the others have been set by the Bulgarians to make bricks, and their employers place overseers over them, armed with whips, who keep them early and late at their task. Another batch of refugees arrived at their village of Karabounar with their cattle, induced to return by the promise that the half of the crops which they had sown before their flight, but which the Bulgarians in their absence had harvested, would be returned to them. On their arrival, however, their cattle were taken from them, and the promised half of their crops was refused. They were, therefore, obliged to hire themselves to the Bulgars as hewers of wood and drawers of water —labor for which the Bulgars paid them with their own grain.

Oyster Pearls.

According to Mr. Garner, the production of pearls in oysters and other mollusks is caused by the irrigation produced by the attacks of the minute entozoon known as Distoma; and he thinks that by artificial means the abundance of this parasite may be greatly increased. British pearls are obtained mostly from species of Unio, Anodon, and Mytilius, but it is probable that all mollusks, whether bivalve or univalve, with a nacreous lining to the shell, might be made to produce pearls.

Two Pictures.

PICTURE NO. 1.

A man spends $50,000 in demonstrating that our foothills possess the most perfect soil and climate for the culture of the almond. He risks his fortune in planting out a large almond orchard, and in bringing his trees to p rfection. He makes an exhibit of samples of the product of his orchard, the first fruits of this grand and promising industry, and he is awarded a premium of $2!

PICTURE NO. 2.

Another man enters a lank, long-legged, slim-necked, narrow-flanked beast, for a trotting race, his shin bones done up in rags to compress the tendons; pads on his ankles to keep them from interfering, so lank, lean and useless that he couldn't haul a sack of beans across a 10-acre lot. This beast, by knack of breeding has been worked up into a shape that admits of his sprawling over a mile track in 2:20. He is awarded $500 or a $1,000!

One a lasting benefit to the county, a source of happiness to the community.

The other a momentary spasm of excitement, the community debauched with a mild thirst for gambling. Further comment is unnecessary.—*San Jose Mercury.*

The English Sparrow.

A writer in the New England Farmer says of our imported friends:

"I love to see the little beggars around, because they bring to my mind the associations of childhood and school days. If I lived in a city or suburb, I would protect and cherish these English-Irish sparrows lovingly; if I lived in the country on a farm, self-interest would compel me to wage a relentless war on them. I was born and lived in Ireland until the age of eighteen; I know all about the habits of the sparrow; I lived amongst them daily for a dozen years. To the farmer they are a terrible pest, devastating whole fields of oats, barley and wheat.

"Many and many a weary day have I passed ranging through the grain fields with a pair of wooden clappers in my hands, scaring away the sparrows. From the time the grain begins to form until the harvesting is ended, every farmer has to keep his own boys or hire other boys to protect his grain from these little pests. Nothing is more amusing to an Irishman of agricultural bringing up than to read the opinions of some of our ponderous scientists that the sparrow is essentially an insectivorous bird. Nothing can be further from the fact. Do not any longer protect, but give these little fellows a fair chance to battle with nature, and their number will cease to increase."

The Fleak of Different Animals.

A French savant having been called upon to give his views regarding the eating of horseflesh, says: "It is like third-rate beef; it cannot be said to have a disagreeable taste, for it has no taste at all. Donkey, on the other hand, is delicious, and infinitely better eating than beef or mutton. This the French soon discovered during the siege of Paris, for a 'portion' of donkey cost about six times as much as a 'portion' of horse. Cats taste exactly like rabbits; it is impossible to distinguish between them. The objection to rats is that when cooked their flesh is gritty. This objection, however, is somewhat epicurean, for except for this grittiness they are a wholesome and excellent article of food. I am surprised that there is no society for the promotion of eating rats. Why should not felons be fed with these nourishing little animals?"

Heller.

An impression has prevailed that Robert Heller was only his stage name, says the New York Sun. This his friends deny. He was born in London (some say Canterbury) England, in 1838, and was educated in music at the Royal Academy, in which he won a royal scholarship for musical composition and execution. When a boy, he and a companion named Levi undertook to give an exhibition of magic in a rural town near London. "We had such success," Heller afterward said, "that we had to walk home forty miles." They had a taste for sleight-of-hand tricks, having witnessed the then marvelous performances of Anderson, "the Wizard of the North." Heller then resumed his study of music, and soon afterward he was rewarded by winning a prize for musical composition. The piece which gave him that success is entitled "Storm and Sunshine." It has often been heard by his New York audiences. When nearly of age he visited New York, and under the name and style of Prof. Heller gave sleight-of-hand performances in what was known as Chinese Hall, in Broadway. That was about twenty-five years ago. At that time he pretended (before his audiences) to be unable to speak English well, cleverly assuming the accent and manners of a foreigner. Afterward he performed in Albany and other inland towns. Subsequently he went to Washington, where he found more profitable employment as a music teacher. While here he married one of his pupils, a daughter of a banker named Kleckhoefer. It is said by his friends that although her parents were very angry, yet they were afterward reconciled. Mrs. Heller has been living in Paris with her four children, two boys and two girls. The husband and father visited them last summer, and when he returned gave vivid descriptions of delightful times he had in their company. After quitting Washington he returned to England and did not re-appear in this country until some time subsequent to 1863. He then gave an entertainment, consisting of music, second sight, and sleight-of-hand tricks, all enlivened with a running fire of small jokes substantially the same in character as that which afterward lifted him into fame. Those performances were given in what is now known as Tony Pastor's theatre. After fair success here he gave up his lease to the San Francisco minstrels, and went back to London, where he gave a similar class of entertainments in what is now known as the Folly theare, in Charing Cross. In that visit he discovered that his half-sister, Rose Palmer, had grown to be a very intelligent and attractive young lady, and he determined to make use of her talents as his coadjutor in second-sight performances. Their first venture in company was Australia, where they were very successful. Subsequently they visited India, Van Diemen's Land, Brazil, and all the large cities on the shores of the Mediterranean. He made money everywhere, but spent it generously. His triumphs in the old Globe theatre, in Broadway, which he called "Heller's Wonder theatre," are well remembered. Afterward he fitted up a little theatre in the rear of the Fifth Avenue hotel, and called it "Fifth Avenue Hall." It was his intention ultimately to give another long series of entertainments in that theatre.

The funeral took place in Philadelphia. He is known to have made a will which gives the greater part of what is said to be a considerable fortune to his wife and children in Paris. On Miss Palmer, more widely known as Miss Heller, he settled an annuity.

Sow Clean Seed.

Were the seeds of our common weeds as large as pumpkin seeds, there would probably be less ignorance manifested concerning the origin of weeds in our gardens and cultivated fields, says the N. E. Farmer. Many people who are considered men of good, sound judgment in ordinary matters, really believe that weeds spring up from the ground without having been planted by the parent weed; that weeds grow without seeds. Well, perhaps they did once, for it is still an open question, which is the first, the plant or the seed, the hen or the egg! but at present, we have no reason to believe that a field that is entirely free from weed seeds, will grow weeds until the seeds are in some way planted there. The fact is, we are too careless in our habits of observation. We look at the outside of things, or at least, on but one side, but we fail to look at a subject in all its details. We sow wheat and chess seed from the same measure, and yet as the wheat is the larger, we look at that only, leaving the chess unnoticed. So we scatter millions of seeds of the wild turnip with our oats and barley, but do not notice it till the yellow blossoms appear in the field. With the excellent machines now made for cleaning grain, there should be no excuse for sowing any other seeds than those we wish should grow. It will often pay to clean a small quantity of grain at considerable expense, for the sake of having something fit to raise seed from. Some of our best farmers grow a small patch of potatoes, or corn, wheat, or other grain, expressly for next year's planting, and in this way improve their varieties from year to year, and the practice may be highly recommended. Now is the time to secure wheat and rye for fall seeding.

Oyster Soup.

Says a writer in the Courier-Journal: In partaking of oyster soup in hotels in the West, a feeling of awe has often crept over me when I contemplated the solitary oyster that generally reposed in the centre of my plate, surrounded, as it were, by an ocean. What, I thought, must be its feelings (if it has feelings) to find itself so isolated! But neither the hotel proprietor nor any of his employees should be blamed for the situation. I have lately ascertained the reason why there is only one oyster in each plate of soup served up in hotels in the West.

I am informed by a friend who has just returned from the East, and who, while there, thoroughly examined the principal industries of New England, that a Connecticut company had been formed, and were doing a very successful business supplying the Western and Southern markets with gum arabic oysters.

This is an invention of a Yankee, and the inventor avers, and the company has satisfactorily demonstrated, that a much more salable oyster can be produced at a less cost than the regular oyster. The process of manufacture is a secret, I am told.

To the buyer, who does not examine every thing he buys, the gum arabic oyster presents much the appearance of the real bivalve. The inventor says that if he satisfies the imagination he does as much good as can be accomplished by the best brands furnished in Baltimore, New York or elsewhere. He claims that for soup his oyster is superior to any other known. Cold water will not produce any effect upon the gum arabic oyster, but when the oyster is boiled, which it has to be when soup is made, the gum arabic oyster disappears, but the soup has greater consistancy.

Just here is where the great mind of the inventor gets in its work. If all the oysters should disappear the imagination would not be satisfied. Lest there should be such a catastrophe, a preparation is used (composed largely of caoutchouc) of which he makes about a dozen oysters for each quart of the others. These are thoroughly mixed with the gum arabic oysters, canned, and distributed through the West and South. The solitary oyster which I and others have noticed reposing in our dishes is one of the India rubber kind.

Domestic.

Perhaps some readers would like to learn the secret of walking erect. When walking, try to attain the habit of carrying the palm of your hand forward, with the little finger next to your body.

To Preserve Eggs.—A pound of lime and one pint of salt to three gallons of water. Put all eggs not wanted for daily use into this brine, and they will keep all the year round, and the whites froth almost as well as fresh eggs.

Potato Biscuit.—Boil mealy potatoes, pare and mash them, put two good-sized ones to a quart of Graham flour, and rub them in as you would shortening; then wet with sweet milk or water, knead well, roll, cut into small biscuit, prick with a fork, and bake in a quick oven.

A cheap pork barrel may be made from coal-oil barrel. Knock one head in, take a bunch of old hay, set fire to it, and throw it into the barrel; let it burn until the staves commence to burn, put it out by turning the barrel upside down, scrape the coals off, and you have a good, sweet barrel.

How To Clean a Nursery Carpet.—Have a pailful of very warm water; throw in a table-spoonful of powdered borax; then, with a scrubbing brush and very little, if any, soap, scrub well the soiled places, rinse with clean, hot water, and rub very dry with a clean, soft cloth. If possible, open the windows, to dry quickly.

To Mend China.—Mix a little lime with the white of an egg; to use it take a sufficient quantity of the egg to mend one article at a time; shave off a quantity of the lime, and mix thoroughly; apply quickly to the edges and place firmly together, when it soon sets and becomes strong. Calcined plaster of Paris will answer in the place of lime.

Bread Pudding.—Soak stale bread, (either Graham or white or buns) until soft, in water or sweet milk; pare and slice tart apples; put a layer of apples into the pudding dish, then a layer of bread until you have as much as you wish; sweeten to taste as you put it in. This can be either steamed or baked. Raisins may be used instead of tart apples, and when well cooked are wholesome.

A good sauce for this pudding can be made of lemons; pare and slice them, cover well with sugar, pour on boiling water, let stand on the stove a few minutes, mash well, and it is ready for use.

Quince Jelly.—Rub the quinces with a cloth until perfectly smooth, cut in small pieces, pack tight in kettle, pour on cold water until level with the fruit, boil very soft; make a three-cornered flannel bag, pour in fruit and hang up to drain, occasionally pressing on the top and sides to make the juice run more freely, taking care not to press hard enough to squeeze the pulp. There is not so much need of pressing a bag made in this shape, as the weight of the fruit in the larger part causes the juice to flow freely at the point. To a pint of juice add a pint of sugar and boil fifteen minutes, or until it is jelly; pour into tumblers, or bowls, and finish according to general directions. If quinces are scarce, the parings and cores or quinces with good tart apples, boiled and strained as above, make excellent jelly, and the quinces are saved for preserves.

Darwin acknowledged himself sold when his little niece asked him, seriously, what a cat has that no other animal has. He gave it up, after mature deliberation, and then the sly little puss answered, "Kittens."

Oats for Colts.

Some oats must be fed to colts to produce good horses; this is more particularly necessary in the early life, while the constitution is being formed—for a considerable time before weaning, and especially at that period and to the end of the year. Beginning with a handful when the colt is a week or two old, it will certainly pay to gradually increase the amount to four or five quarts by the end of the year. After that, if the pastures and hay are first quality, oats are not of the same importance, but should not be withheld entirely. The amount that can be profitably given the second and third years depends on the conditions already mentioned.

Peas and good pea vine hay answer the same purpose in forming healthy bones, muscles, and nerves in growing colts, calves, and lambs that is secured by feeding oats. Clover abounds in albuminoids and bone material. Hence hay made nominally of red top, timothy, blue grass, and orchard grass is improved by a mixture of clover. All kinds of stock are benefited by having a variety of food daily. It is an old maxim, "A change of pasture makes fat calves."

Fireless Locomotive.

On the street railway from Ruell to Marly, near Paris, a fireless locomotive has been introduced, which is extremely serviceable for short transits. The system, invented by M. Francq, is based on the fact that water boils at a lower temperature proportionately to the reduction of the atmospheric pressure. Into a reservoir of thin steel are introduced 1,800 litres of water at 200 degrees Fahrenheit; a hermetical covering placed over it. The steam which the water gives off at once fills the superincumbent space and produces a pressure of fifteen atmospheres. As soon as any of the vapor is turned on for moving the machine the pressure is reduced and the water then begins to boil, producing a fresh supply of steam. Of course, that process is of but limited extent, as at the commencement the liquid only contained a certain amount of heat, which is gradually diminished as the reproduction of steam takes place at lower temperatures by the exhaustion of superincumbent pressure. As the amount of pressure required to work the engine is only five atmospheres, a series of valves are so arranged as to prevent a greater amount of force issuing from the reservoir than is necessary, and thus retaining as far as possible the heat originally contained in the water. The driving part of the machinery is nearly identical with that of ordinary locomotives, with a few modifications with the purpose of guarding against the useless waste of heat originally introduced into the reservoir.

Horse-Shoes.

A writer in the New England Congregationalist takes up the horse-shoe question, and says:

I have used barefooted horses on the average hard, gravelly New England road, at intervals of seven months at a time, during an experience of twenty-five years in their ownership. I conclude that the hoof will supply by growth all the wear and wash of a fair day's work on an average country road. What is a fair day's travel for a horse in continuous use? The old Eastern Stage Company said "twelve miles." I have ridden 300 miles on a mail stage route in Utah, Idaho and Oregon several times, when a change of horses was made at intervals of twelve miles, that being considered a fair day's work. The entire line was 700 miles long, and 500 horses and mules were used; all upon twelve miles as the basis of a day's work. Now, then, I believe, from my own experience, that when you give a horse two days' work in one for a week at a time, on a rough, hard road, you will wear his hoofs down to the "quick," and lame the animal. Fierce driving or jerking and pulling over stone pavements will shiver and splinter the hoofs of most horses, if unshod. For a fair day's driving over soft or moderately hard country roads, I should prefer to let my horses go barefooted. On pavements like those in Boston, the average horse (with the average driver) should be shod. Yet, even in Boston, a good horse, with *light* work, in the hands of a careful driver, would do well enough barefooted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VEGETINE
Cured Her.

BELLEVUE, KY.

DR. H. R. STEVENS:—
Dear Sir,—I must state that your Vegetine deserves to be called a valuable blood purifier, cleanser and invigorator of the whole system. My wife suffered for a length of time with a *Scrofula Sore* on the leg. Nine bottles several bottles of Vegetine. The results were surprising: it cured her, while all the former remedies failed to give satisfaction.
Respectfully,
F. P. TRUCK.

I know the above to be true.
HENRY WERTHEIMER,
Druggist and Apothecary, 139 Monmouth St.

VEGETINE.—For eradicating all impurities of the blood from the system, it has no equal. It has never failed to relieve a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

VEGETINE
Purifies the Blood.

BOSTON, MASS., Jan. 12, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir,—I have been using VEGETINE for some time with the greatest satisfaction, and can highly recommend it as a great cleanser and purifier of the blood.
J. L. MANAFORD,
Pastor of Methodist-square M. E. Church.

NERVOUSNESS, and all derangements of the nervous system, are usually connected with a diseased condition of the blood. Debility is a frequent accompaniment. The first thing to be done is to improve the condition of the blood. This is accomplished by taking VEGETINE. It is a nerve medicine, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

VEGETINE
Will Cure Rheumatism.

CINCINNATI, April 9, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—
Dear Sir,—I have used your medicine, the Vegetine, for Rheumatism with great success, and believe it to be the best medicine for that complaint that there is. I also know it to be a good blood purifier, and of the utmost value; am using it as the best spring medicine that I know of. I take great pleasure in recommending the Vegetine to my friends.
H. MUSO,
Clarissa Street.

THOUSANDS will bear testimony (and it is unimpeachable) that VEGETINE is the best medicine ever compounded for purifying the blood, removing and purifying the blood, eradicating all humors, impurities, or poisonous matter from the system, invigorating and strengthening the system debilitated by disease; in fact, it is, as many have called it, "Your Own Health Restorer."

VEGETINE
For Dyspepsia.

ASHLEY, ILL., Jan. 22, 1878.

H. R. STEVENS:—
Dear Sir,—I have been using Vegetine for Dyspepsia, and find much relief from it than all the other medicines I ever used. There is nothing like it for Dyspepsia.
MRS. M. E. FOWLER.

I am personally acquainted with Mrs Fowler, and can certify that the above statement is true.
W. C. PACE, M. D.,
Druggist, Ashley, Ill.

THOMAS'S ECLECTRIC OIL is universally used and recommended by physicians and druggists for its the best purifier and cleanser of the blood you ever used. Thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

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Prepared by
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

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The Only Known Remedy
THAT ACTS AT THE SAME TIME ON
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THE BOWELS,
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This combined action gives it wonderful power to cure all diseases.

Why are we Sick?

Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT **RADICALLY CURES**
BILLIOUSNESS, PILES, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, AND NERVOUS DISORDERS,
by causing free action of these organs and restoring their strength and power to throw off disease.

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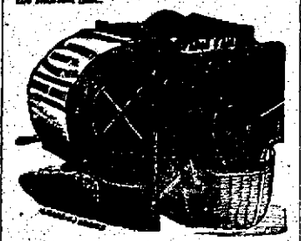

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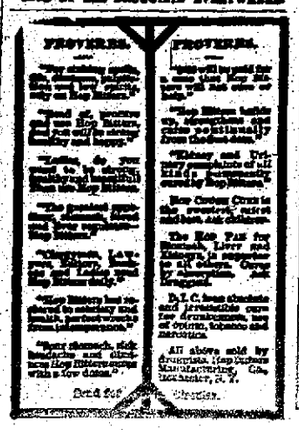

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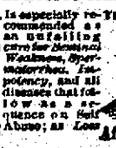
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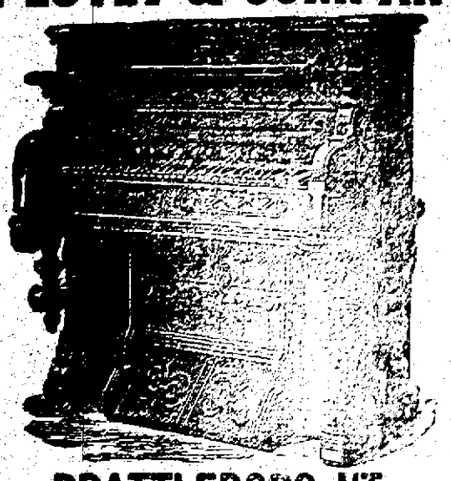

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SELECT POETRY.

Pare Implora.

BY JOAQUIN MILLER.

Better it were to sit still by the sea,
Loving somebody and satisfied;
Better it were to grow babies on the knee,
To anchor you down for all your days,
Than wander and wander in all these ways,
Land forgotten and love denied.

Better sit still where born I say,
Wed one sweet woman and love her well,
Laugh with your neighbors, live in their way;
Be it never so simple. The humbler the home,
The nobler, indeed, to bear your part.
Love and be loved with all your heart,
Drink sweet waters and dream in a spell,
Share your delights and divide your tears;
Love and be loved in the old east way,
Ere man knew madness, and came to roam
From the west to the east and the whole world wide:
When they lived where their fathers lived and died—
Lived and so loved for a thousand years.

Better it were for the world, I say—
Better, indeed, for a man's own good—
That he should sit down where he was born,
Be it land of sands or of oil and corn,
Valley of poppies or bleak northland,
White sea border or great black wood,
Or bleak white winter or bland sweet May,
Or city of smoke or plain of the sun,
Than wander the world as I have done,
Breaking the heart into bits of clay,
And leaving it scattered on every hand.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MADAME DE LIMERY.

A very trivial circumstance will sometimes control the most important events in life, and leave traces difficult to efface. I had a foster sister named Marie, who wept bitterly when I left the provinces to reside in Paris. Scarce had I been there three months when one morning I saw pretty Marie enter my room. She told me she had been sent to Paris to live with a young widow lady—a Madame de Limery. The position had been recommended by an intimate friend of the lady in question, and the hope of seeing me constantly had contributed greatly to induce Marie to accept the situation of "femme de chambre." Fearing she might not entirely understand the duties devolving upon her she had come to question me.

I loved Marie tenderly, rejoiced in seeing her again, and begged her to go to her new mistress, and told her that I would visit her as frequently as my own duties would permit.

Some time afterward I called and found Marie delighted with her situation. Her praises of Madame de Limery were eloquent in the extreme.

"She is good and beautiful," she said. "I am never scolded, although I frequently display ignorance. She teaches me how to do all the many little things required, and is never wanting in patience."

One day my foster sister told me that her mistress desired to know me. Marie's account had interested the lady, and she was curious to see if I resembled the pleasing portrait drawn by her maid. She had told Marie to contrive that she should see me without it being known that such had been her wish. Marie however, loved me too tenderly to keep even so unimportant a secret, and so I was told in confidence.

This desire on the part of Madame de Limery flattered me, and I yielded willingly to Marie's suggestion. My curiosity was greatly excited, and I waited anxiously for the moment when we were to meet.

There are presentiments, by which man refuses to be controlled. He deems it weak to listen to undefined fears, and thinks his future depends mainly upon himself.

While I yearned to see the fair woman, so often described, a voice within me continually whispered, "You will love her." Each time the thought came to me I smiled as I heard the distinct warning of my soul.

It was on a Monday evening in the month of August that I sought Marie. I was to meet her in the garden. We had been together some little time when I grew impatient.

"Will she never come?" I exclaimed.

"Hush!" whispered Marie, "she is coming toward us now and will hear you."

I saw the direction of her eyes, and turned to look. Through an avenue of Hadeys I saw Madame de Limery approaching. Her small feet scarcely pressed the soil, and a scarf of light texture floated gracefully around her figure, and added increased charms to her extreme loveliness. The first moment I saw her will never be effaced from my memory. I loved her then, purely, chastely. I gave her a love a man experiences but once in his life. She was dressed in black, with a bonnet of rose-colored crepe. Her brow, upon which thought seemed to dwell, was white and polished as ivory. Her eye-lashes were long and dark, and veiled her soft, beautiful and expressive eyes—eyes that caressed or mocked you, encouraged or replied. A multitude of silken curls fell beneath her bonnet. She approached with an air of indifference, and pretended surprise on seeing Marie and myself. She played her role very naturally. My companion hastened to explain my presence.

"Ah! is it you, Monsieur!" she said smiling sweetly. "Marie has so often spoken of you that I am astonished that I did not at once recognize you."

She talked for some time of my province, and of some people she knew residing there. She extremely politely invited me to call upon herself, and then apologized for being compelled to take Marie away. She required the young girl's services. I bowed my acknowledgments, and they both rapidly walked away.

When she had departed, instead of leaving the garden, I remained motionless. Before leaving the avenue of lindens, Madame de Limery had turned, and I thought I perceived upon her sparkling countenance a smile of satisfaction. She must have realized that I remained there in order to catch the last glimpse of her. I was riveted to the spot, but the evening dew at last called me to myself. The sun had set; the moon shed her light amid the foliage. I saw the impress of Madame de Limery's feet upon the grand walk, and I stooped and kissed the spot.

I now laugh at this childish act; since then I have had any quantity of little slippers upon the dainty shelves of my library, and in the corners of my bureau, and many perfumed gloves: I have lighted my cigars with billets doux that granted a first interview, and I have had a masquerade wig made of the curls cut for love of me. Thus do we change in time. But I was only twenty then, and I loved, and to the first love all is holy! Those who read this will acknowledge that a man's first passion is a true religion.

Three months after the above interview we were sailing down the Seine, sitting side by side. She was enveloped in a cloak, for a light rain was falling; her head reclined upon my shoulder, my arm was passed around her waist—our hearts beat in unison; her hat was lying at our feet, and her hair caressed my face.

"Thus would I die, Antonia," I murmured.

"Why die?" she responded. "Life is doubly dear to me to-day."

"I tremble when I think of the future."

"Oh, the future is far off, and happiness very near."

As she uttered these words our boat touched shore.

Long, long I felt the pressure of the kiss, for I was deeply, madly enamored de Limery. Something—I cannot tell what—prevented me from declaring me suspicions. Each time I spoke of the future and the immutability of our affection she was silent. One evening when expressing the happiness that I owed her, I, at the same time, related a story concerning a gentleman to whom I had introduced her a few days previously, and who, less happy than myself, had been deceived by the woman he had loved and trusted.

"What has he done that she forgets him?" asked Antonia.

"Alas! nothing; he was obliged to travel, and he was *six months absent*."

"Oh! indeed."

This was her only reply. I shuddered and looked intently at her.

"Is this all you have to say against a woman who could behave thus?"

"Yes, for I understand her well."

"You understand her! Great heavens."

"I do," she answered, blushing slightly.

"What if we were separated—if I was compelled to leave you?" I anxiously demanded.

"I would promise nothing," she quietly responded.

"Would I not find you on my return as tender and affectionate? Would not your arms be open to receive me, as of old?"

"No," she replied sadly, "I fear I should not be faithful to my promise. Love is in my opinion a sentiment that is only nourished by the presence of the one who inspires it; *love does not live on remembrance*; one always recalls with pleasure the man by whom we have been loved; but when he departs we cannot answer for ourselves—"

"What you say seems to me monstrous," I exclaimed, "and I can scarcely realize that your lips have uttered the horrible words. Oh! tell me quickly that this is *really not your belief—that such frivolity* does not enter your being."

"My friend, I am not frivolous; that is my philosophy. I might tell you that were you to leave me I should never forget you. I might utter the words that thousands of lovers have done and that not one probably of the thousands have kept. While you are here you may fear no infidelity on my part; but should you leave for a short time, and I lacked the courage to seclude myself from society, I think I should cease to love you, and as I require attention and affection, I might seek it elsewhere."

I was amazed at this confession; it completely overthrew all my plans for the future.

From that day all my life was an agony; and I would have made any sacrifice to have ceased to love Antonia. I felt like a man who is obliged to walk over an abyss, his only safety depending upon a mere straw, and who may at any instant be engulfed.

I had property to dispose of in the provinces, and matters of business that demanded my attention, and I knew that ere long I would be obliged to absent myself. Although now always beside Madame de Limery, I felt very little confidence or security. If I held her hand in mine I thought that the hour would come when others would hold her dear and caress her as tenderly as I had done.

At length a letter arrived compelling my immediate return home.

When I bade Antonia good-by, I was almost crazed by grief and anxiety.

"Promise me," I exclaimed, "that you will not forget me. Without your love life offers no happiness. Tell me," I urged, "that my return will find you true, loving and faithful." As I pronounced these words I pressed her to my heart with such a wild force that with a cry of fear she escaped from my arms.

"I will endeavor to be faithful," she murmured, and in a moment more I was alone.

This was our adieu. I could not induce her to promise more, and sad at heart I took my departure.

I was absent from Paris some few months, my return being delayed. I wrote constantly, but received no answer. This did not, however, alarm me, for Antonia was one of the few women who refused to write.

On arriving I wrote to Madame de Limery to tell her of my return; but so anxious was I to see the woman I so dearly loved that I could not await the answer.

Marie met me at the door, and I saw that she had been weeping bitterly.

"Is Madame de Limery at home?" I inquired.

In answer to my words the girl simply murmured "Yes," but continued to weep.

"What has happened?" I inquired. "Did she receive my letter? If so, where is the answer?"

As I said these words, Marie handed me my note, and I saw that the seal was unbroken.

"She has not received it?" I said; "then I will go to her."

"No," responded Marie; "she bid me return your letter and say that there is no answer. 'If he would know why,' she added, 'tell him to recall my words of the past.'"

"She loves another!" I exclaimed.

Marie bowed silently. "Your friend," she said, after a moments pause, "the one you introduced—the one whose story you told madame, and thus won from her a feeling of interest."

Without another word I turned and left the house. Thus ended my first dream of love. Many more followed, but the peculiar charm of the past became only a memory. Disappointed and embittered, I none the less knew that the deepest, freshest feelings of my heart had been given to Antonia de Limery.

Circulating Libraries.

In no place in a community is the need for the cultivating influence of a good circulating library so vitally felt as in its school. The appetite of children for interesting books is just as natural, and needs as much to be satisfied, as their impatient hunger for good, wholesome food. Many a tender parent who provides bountifully for his child's stomach, starves his little active, craving brain, all but to death, and when the mental hunger gnaws so hard he can't stand it any longer, the boy sneaks off and devours the forbidden offal of low literature, while his father puzzles himself over his son's sudden accession of vulgar manners.

In many instances it is no more true that children prefer this trash to good reading, than it is true that they prefer tainted meat to fresh. But they must have something to read, and if they are not furnished with the right sort, parents must reconcile themselves to an evil of their own making.

Every intelligent teacher knows the school library to be of immense assistance to him. It is not enough that students acquaint themselves with a single textbook. They should be saved the trouble of forming narrow ideas, by being allowed to browse freely about the breezy commons of differing opinions. A girl with a distaste for history, may be enthusiastically interested in it through a historical novel. And children might just as well, from the time of learning to read, be unconsciously and delightfully thoroughly studying literature, as to take on a superficial wash of it in later life. Character is as often formed by the style of a man's reading as the events of his life. And the serious fault of most schools, in turning students loose with a little set of grooved opinions, of which they must generally rid themselves before accomplishing anything, might be partially obviated by a reading association with the foremost minds of the century. Our school laws make insufficient provision for this need, but there is, happily, no restriction upon the liberality of citizens.

Fashionable Dentistry.

Dentistry, as a fashionable profession, is quite modern. Not as early as the time of Hippocrates, but as early as the time of Pliny, gold was used for filling artificial teeth in position, and does not seem then to have been new. A fragment of the tenth of the Roman tables, 450 B. C. has reference to the burial of any gold with the dead except that bound around the teeth. Herodotus declares that the Egyptians had a knowledge of the diseases of the teeth and their treatment, 2,000 B. C. In Martial, Cassilus is mentioned as either filling or extracting teeth; but he specified that he would not polish false teeth with tooth powder. Lucian mentions an old maid that had but four teeth, and they were fastened in with gold. These facts cover a period of six hundred years.

Illinois State Boarders.

There are at this time 1,536 "Regular Boarders" in the State Penitentiary at Joliet. 179 are there for their second term, 49 for their third term, 10 for their fourth term, 7 for their fifth term, and Chicago has had the honor of sending one down for his seventh term. Chicago sent down 306 in 1877, and 164 in 1878. Total number in prison from Chicago, 338, or over 20 per cent. Next comes Quincy with 60; Springfield, 50, and Peoria, 41. Sad as the fact may seem, DuPage county is poorly represented.

The largest number ever in the penitentiary at one time was March 15, 1878, when the number reached exactly 1,900. The convict's mail is no small item, and consists on an average of 125 letters and 190 newspapers.

Two hundred and forty letters are written and sent out weekly. Mr. Gross, the gentleman who attends to this department, opens and examines every letter and every paper. He reads more love letters, and knows more of the private history of the families in Illinois, than any other man in the State. Every one with leisure time on their hands should visit the great institution at Joliet.

French Executions.

The system of executing criminals employed in France is a superior one. The axe is not a part of the system, for the rope, or the garrote, or electricity might be substituted for the knife without in the least impairing the integrity of the system. Its characteristics are its swiftness, its impressiveness, its excellent example upon the criminal classes. No maudlin sympathy is given a man condemned to death, and waiting the result of the customary appeal to the court of correction silly women are not permitted to flock about his cell and inundate him with flowers and wishy-washy sympathy. Two men stay with him night and day; and they, and the proper officials, are the only ones who can communicate with him. If the court rejects his appeal, he learns the fact not more than five or ten minutes before his execution. There are no long, dragging, weary days intervening between sentence and execution—no interminable nights filled with horrid visions of the fatal day. He is not compelled to sit for an hour while a sheriff reads him the warrant. All such atrocious and cruel mockery is banished from the French system. He has scarcely time to learn the fact that he is to die before he is dead. He has not an opportunity to revolve the horrid thought in his mind, dwelling on it by day and dreaming of it among the shadows of the dreadful night. All this swiftness is mercy to the criminal; and at the same time it is calculated to strike terror into the souls of evil-doers. There is something in this relentless celerity that has a deterrent effect upon the criminal classes. This is added to by the early hour at which the execution occurs. There is an abundance of cold, pitiless effects in the dim gray of early dawn, which increases essentially the monitory lessons of the spectacle. There is nothing whatever in the occurrence which can stimulate an evil tendency in the mind of a spectator. There is no opportunity for bravado or defiance on the part of the condemned. He can make a hero of himself by no speech from the scaffold. The demoralizing results of the so-called "religious" exhibitions are all wanting. There is nothing to enliven, or warm, or mitigate the lesson which justice teaches at these executions. It is not a hero, but a criminal who dies. The crowd feel this, and as they watch the occurrence, they are satisfied to the deepest recesses of their nature that the road of a criminal and a hero are widely apart.

Wonders of the Chinese Pharmacopeia.

A pretentious dabbler in physic will erect an awning and make a great display with gay flags and pennons, on which are inscribed the marvelous efficacy of the pills and nostrums to be obtained at this impromptu apothecary shop. The horns of a deer are suspended over the doorway or on the walls of drug shops to give token of the things within. And these things are something marvelous, for the Chinese doctor ransacks not only the vegetable kingdom, making use of every variety of bark, leaves, roots and seeds which are in any wise medicinal, but levies taxes, also, to an unlimited extent, upon the animal world in his sedulous attempts to heal the sick. None but the initiated have the least conception of the number and variety of disgusting substances, including all manner of "creeping things that do creep upon the face of the earth," which are commixed and commingled in the syrups and boluses and indescribable concoctions which the Chinese doctor administers to his luckless patients—of syrups, a kettle full at once; of pills, eighty or one hundred for a single dose. The more revolting the mixture is the more efficacious it seems to be considered.

The larva of beetles and other insects are used medicinally to give strength to feeble children; dried toads are taken to give tone to the system; caterpillar syrup is a specific for bronchitis; and for small pox the skins of snakes and scorpions, dried and powdered, are considered efficient remedies. The horns of the rhinoceros, the bones of tigers, the paws of bears, and the wings of bats, all have a place in the Chinese pharmacopœia. The body of the bat eaten is said to prolong life; to partake of the white bat is believed to prolong one's existence beyond that of Methusaleh. A simple remedy, containing well known ingredients, is nothing thought of by a patient, and the doctors seem to be quite of the same mind.

Orange peel, dried, is used in enormous quantities, and seems to be considered a real panacea. Ginseng ranks next in importance, and licorice and rhubarb are highly esteemed in Chinese pharmacy. The water in which the five precious metals have been hastily boiled is a popular remedy for emergencies in a household, such as sudden faintness or slight illness. It seems to take the place of the brandy and camphor so frequently given in foreign households when a sudden exigency arises. The ornaments and pins of gold and silver which adorn a Chinese lady's head are often brought into requisition in preparing this medicinal drink. The Chinese medical men are exceedingly given to the use of caustic medicines and plasters. The blossoms of a certain plant are sometimes placed on the skin and set fire to in order to blister the surface. In rheumatism of the joints a thin slice of ginger root is laid on the joint and a piece of burning moss placed on the ginger to cause irritation of the skin.

Taking a cigar out of his mouth, a minister said to one of his parishioners, fond of sleeping in sermon time: "There is no sleeping-car on the road to Heaven." "And no smoking-car, either, I reckon," said the man in reply, now wide awake.

Bonds and Money Lost by Carelessness.

The number bonds and notes lost by carelessness, says a Washington correspondent, almost exceeds the general belief. Repeated instances have been brought to the attention of the Treasury of large sums of notes or bonds by fire and other causes. Only recently a man presented for redemption bonds that would amount to a number of thousands of dollars. He hid them in the earth at the bottom of his smoke house for safe keeping, and forgot where he had placed them. Fall came and he commenced to smoke hams. A fire had been burning a number of days before he remembered that he had placed his bonds there. He extinguished the fire and found the bonds had been completely baked. They could, however, be identified, and new ones were issued for them. Instances have been reported where bonds and notes have been stored for safe keeping in old stoves in the summer and forgotten until after fires had been kindled in the fall. Recently there was presented for payment at the Treasury an old obligation of the District of Columbia for one hundred dollars, the accumulated interest on which amounted to a hundred and twelve dollars. It had been found in an old trunk here. The Treasury officials remember a great number of instances which have come within their observation, and estimate, therefore, that the actual loss of greenbacks by fire and carelessness amounts to $20,000,000.

Be Independent.

Don't hang round and wait for somebody else to go ahead. Break your own path. Do what you want done yourself. Don't put off to-day's work until to-morrow in the hope that it will be done for you.

If you want to succeed, take off your gloves and callous your own hands on the plow-handles.

If you are a woman, and Bridget goes off in a huff, be independent, and wash your own dishes, and scrub your own floors, and laugh in her face when she comes back, expecting to be received with open arms.

There is nothing like showing fate, even if it be fate in the shape of an ill-tempered Bridget, that you are independent of it, and can get on without it.

When people find you don't want any of their help they are always eager to help you. Things that you do not stand in need of will be offered you freely.

When you see a duty before you, do it, and don't stand shivering on the brink, for fear somebody will say something about it. What matters it if Mrs. A. says you are a fool, and Mr. B. expresses the opinion that there is something wrong in your upper story? What she says and what he says does not alter it.

Don't ask everybody's advice about everything. Have pluck enough to decide for yourself. If you want to buy a bushel of corn, don't spend a day running about asking X. Y. and Z. where you had better buy, or if you hadn't better wait until grain falls.

Don't be a slave as to what anybody else is going to say about you. If you have enemies, and of course you have, unless you are a born idiot, let them fling out at you. Show the world by your daily life that your enemies have lied. Live lying slanders down. Lift up your head and be independent of them. Have no confidants and go-betweens.

Mutual friends are disastrous failures anywhere outside of Charles Dickens' novels.

In all matters of right and wrong, judge for yourself; decide for yourself; stand by yourself.

Be independent. Do not cast your burdens upon others.

The tree which lifts its rugged branches to the sky, in the open field, stands firm before the tempest, which will uproot its brother in the thickly grown mid-land. It has learned to stand for itself. It has learned the lesson which every man who would make his life a success, should learn—to be independent.

Fox Hounds in Great Britain.

No less than 169 separate packs of foxhounds are maintained in the United Kingdom—viz., 141 in England and Wales, 8 in Scotland, and 19 in Ireland, numbering between them an aggregate of 6,600 couples of hounds, says the London Times.

The largest pack is the Duke of Beaufort's, with their headquarters at Badminton, Wiltshire, where 78 couples are maintained every season, hunting five days a week.

The next largest pack is the Cottesmore, whose kennels at Barleythorpe, near Oakham, accommodate no less than 67 couples of hounds; and next in order of size comes the Berkley (Gloucestershire), or Lord Fitzhardinge's, with 66½ couples, and the Belvoir, with the Duke of Rutland as Master, with 62 couples. The South Berkshire, the Bicester, the Fitzwilliam, the Hambledon, the Haythrop, the West Kent, the South Staffordshire, the Warwickshire, Sir Watkin Wynn's and the Earl of Zetland's packs contain 120 hounds each; and 39 other packs numbering from 50 couples and upward apiece.

The smallest pack is the Stainton Dale, hunting the country round Scarborough, with 14 couples. In Scotland the Duke of Buccleuch maintains the largest number of hounds, his pack contains 54 couples, the Earl of Eglinton's coming next, with 50 couples; while in Ireland the Meath pack, with Frank Goodall as huntsman, and hunting five days in the week, boasts as many as 75 couples, and there are four other packs with more than 160 hounds each.

Besides foxhounds, there are 140 packs of "harriers," two of which belong to Ireland and 43 to Scotland. These between them number 2,400 couples, the largest pack being the Dufferin, with 30 couples of 24-inch foxhounds, hunting round Camber, County Down. Eleven other packs contain 25 couples each and over, viz., the Anglesea, Sir R. Bateson Harvey's the Holcome, the Lawther (Earl of Lonsdale's), the Earl of Pembroke's, and Mr. Miles' in England and Wales; and the Bellinter, the Locale, Mr. O'Hara's Lord Rossmore's and Sir J. Strange's in Ireland.

The staghound packs number 14 in England with a total of 237 couples of hounds, and 4 in Ireland, with an aggregate of 115 couples. The largest pack is Her Majesty's, with 80 hounds. The celebrated pack of black St. Huberts, belonging to the late Mr. Thomas Novill, which used to hunt in Hampshire, has been sold, and most of the hounds have gone abroad. Lord Wolverton has a pack of 35 bloodhounds at Shaftesbury, Dorsetshire.

Of beagles there are 18 packs, aggregating 233 couples, the most important pack being Mr. Addie's, of Airdrie, which numbers 25 couples. It will thus be seen that, omitting a few small private packs of hounds, about 20,000 dogs of various breeds are maintained in different parts of the country, either through private enterprise or by local subscription, solely for the purposes of this kind of sport.

A San Francisco man has formed a California Society for the Suppression of Trade Frauds and Detection of Rascalities in Weights and Measures. He is the only member. In his prospectus he says that he intends to publish every cheat that he can detect, and one of his first exposures is that the sherry sold in Senator Boynton's barroom is adulterated with vitriol. Boynton has been arrested. A part of the society man's scheme is to issue certificates of honesty to such dealers as sell pure wares, or rather, as it is said, to whoever is willing to pay for such a document.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HASKILL & GIFFORD

Have Just Received an elegant Line of

FALL GOODS

Which they are Offering at

VERY LOW PRICES!

Their New Stock Embraces an Unusually Fine Line of

Men & Boys' Clothing

AND

Prints & Dress Goods

That cannot fail to please. Also a large assortment of

MUSLINS & SHEETINGS.

Their Shelves are Loaded with

UNUSUALLY FINE STOCK

And their patrons and friends are invited to

CALL AND INSPECT.

FALL AND WINTER STYLES.

—o—

W. D. GALLUP,

Is now prepared to exhibit a Large stock of

DRY GOODS AND DRESS GOODS

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The Grocery & Boot & Shoe Department is Always Complete

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M. L. ARMSTRONG,

MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT, PA

THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., October 9, 1879.

L. W. MASON

Has rented from SPECHT & RASSE the lower story of the

MASONIC HALL BUILDING

SMETHPORT, PA.,

and has fitted it up for a first-class

TIN & SHEET IRON WORKS,

where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in first-class order. All kinds of

REPAIRING

done with neatness and dispatch. A full line of

TIN, COPPER & SHEET IRON WARE

always on hand.

CALL AND SEE HIM.

HERE AND HEREABOUTS.

—There are twelve brass bands in Tioga county.

—Chew "Jackson's Best" Sweet Navy Tobacco. v18-n4-y1

—Coroner Blair is kept very busy these days.

—Commissioner Colegrove is at Buffalo attending Conference.

—The October races opened at the *Bradford* driving park yesterday.

—Brother Hughes, of the *Reporter*, with his wife, drove over to the county seat on Tuesday.

—Insure your life with W. H. Mandeville, Olean, N. Y. tf

—Seventeen hundred and sixty-five barrels apples shipped from Cattaraugus last week.

—None but reliable insurance companies represented by W.H. Mandeville. tf.

—Hon. Eugene Hale, of Maine, will speak at a Republican meeting at Olean, to-morrow (Friday.)

—Gov. Hoyt has reprieved O'Neill, the Molly Maguire who was to have been hung to-day, to Nov. 9.

—District Attorney Smith is visiting friends in New York and the eastern part of the State.

—Robert Butler, the Bradford fratricide, was committed to the county jail yesterday by county detective Morrill.

—The Hulings & Gaffey well No. 10, on the Kinzua, is reported to be flowing at the rate of 60 barrels through the casing.

—The rig for another well near the old Haskill well is partly up, and the engine and boiler will soon be on the ground.

—P. Ford, Esq., and wife started on a journey to the West on Monday, and O. E. Haven says he is going in a few days.

—Oil is steadily rising. It is quoted at 90 cents to-day and it is confidently expected that it will raise the dollar before many days.

—Rev. H. Peck has been spending a few days in the borough, stopping on his way to Conference. He preached in the M. E. Church Sunday evening.

—A man named Horatio Sikes was struck on the head by a falling limb while at work felling trees near Coleville on Monday and instantly killed.

—Mr. A. J. Carr, of the *Democrat*, with his wife, returned from their bridal tour. Andy looks as though married life agreed with him thus far. There's nothing like it, my boy.

—The Bradford County *Reporter* publishes a daily edition during fair week. It is edited and printed on the fair grounds, and is a model of typographical excellence.

—We publish the Sheriff's election proclamation this week to inform our readers that there is to be an election this fall. Otherwise they would hardly be aware of the fact.

—Rev. J. A. Copeland has finished his third pastoral year at Bradford, and as a parting testimonial was presented with an elegant bedroom set by his many friends. Rather cumbersome piece of baggage for a Methodist preacher to carry about the circuit.

—In our notice of Thos. Kings extension last week we might have mentioned that further east on the same streets Mr. Wm. Ramer has also some valuable and eligible building lots worthy of the attention of seekers after homes. They will be sold on very reasonable terms.

—Dr. B.F. Lewis will be at the Wright House on Monday the 13th inst, remaining during the week. Persons in need of Dental services will do well to bear this date in mind and call upon him. 45-46

—The Baptist church has not moved very rapidly in the past few weeks. The original contractor for some unexplained cause quit the job a number of days ago, and we understand that S. C. Cole will finish it. Sam would move the world if he could find a place to set a jack-screw.

—As Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Colgrove, of Eldred, were driving out near Summit City on Tuesday, the horse, through some accident to the harness became unmanageable, overturning the buggy. Mrs. Colegrove's shoulder was dislocated and she is otherwise bruised. Mr. Colegrove was also hurt, but not badly.

—Sportsmen should take notice that by a special act of the Legislature the shooting of quail within the limits of the State for one year from November 1st, 1879, is prohibited. This law was passed at the request of sportsmen, and a heavy penalty follows the violation of it.

—F. J. Vickery, collector of State and county taxes of 1879 for Smethport borough, takes the premium as to promptness in the settling of his duplicate. He settled with the Treasurer and took his receipt in full of all demands on Monday. Collectors of unsettled 1878 duplicates would do well to take a few lessons of Frank.

—The attention of persons wishing legal advice or representation before the court is invited to the cards of Thomas A. Morrison and E. L. Keenan, who have established themselves as attorneys and counsellors at the county seat. They have commodious offices in the second story of Gleason's building, next door to the post office, and will give a pleasant reception to all callers, whether prospective clients or not. Both are gentlemen of recognized ability and worth in the lower oil country, and are welcome additions to our population both as citizens and professional gentlemen.

—An indignant correspondent of the *Era* is deeply grieved to think that one Bradford lawyer, one Justice of the Peace, and Prothonotary Brawley have influence enough to defeat the "Recorder bill" in Select Council, despite the influence and wishes and labors of everybody else. That must be a powerful trio certainly, and it is an awful state of affairs.

—Dr. L. M. Raub has been in town nearly all the week with an assistant, and both up to their ears in work making teeth for the toothless. If the amount of orders and general patronage is any evidence of good workmanship, Surgeon-Dentist Raub needs no further testimonials. He has for a number of years made regular visits to this section and numbers as his patrons many of our best citizens.

—It is becoming the fashion for two or more attorneys each residing in different localities of the county to form partnerships for mutual advantage, and it is invariably considered advisable for one of the firm to reside at the county seat. The latest application of this idea is the recent partnership of Messrs. Orr & Cheeseman, with offices at Smethport and Duke Center. Mr. Orr has the management of this end of the line, while Mr. Cheeseman guards the field at Duke Center. Both are industrious, hard working, energetic young men of more than ordinary ability and together make a strong team. We are pleased to know that their clientage is already large and steadily increasing. The Smethport office is in the first floor of the MINER building.

Coleville Gushers.

A dispatch to the *Era* on Tuesday reports the following collection of gushers:

Painter Bros. & Tack's No. 7, on lot 263, Bingham lands, is making 200 barrels. No. 8 is good for 150 barrels. No. 9 is making 75 barrels. Old No. 4 is still making seventy inches.

Jonas Smith's well on the Tack Bros. purchase, south of the Raw, is good for 100 barrels.

Markham Bros.' No. 3 on the Shedd, that has been fishing with broken jars, is clear and running all right.

Tracy Reprieved.

Upon the application of Tracy's counsel and friends and as the document reads "at the request of Hons. H. W. Williams, W. S. Brownell and F. N. Burnham" the Governor was induced last week to grant a reprieve to the criminal until Nov. 6, for the purpose of presenting to the Board of Pardons new evidence of insanity. If he was and is insane he is of course entitled to the benefit of the evidence, and should be granted his preference for a strait-jacket and the mad-house. Yet if the Board can discover evidence of insanity in the man they will have learned more in a few hours than friends and acquaintances even suspected in an intercourse of years.

The Bradford Temperance Reading Room.

Viewing our county metropolis as outsiders we are apt to form the conclusion that there is no good in Bradford. Casual visitors and surface observers see nothing but the thickly scattered and frequently recurring saloons and meet only the throngs of restless and anything but angelic appearing loungers, and hear vague rumors of a more vicious locality but a few steps from Main street. The newspapers of the city are filled with reports of petty crimes. Most of the prisoners with whom our jail is continually overflowing, despite the labors of the Quarter Sessions, are from Bradford. The class of people attracted to the county seat from that city during the criminal sessions it must be said (begging pardon of the legal fraternity of that locality) are not calculated to impress one with the morality and respectability of its inhabitants. Thus it is not strange, unjust though the conclusion may be, that the people of Bradford are looked upon by outsiders as a hard lot generally. And it is an unjust conclusion. It is true that, as is in the case of all rapidly growing towns, the vicious and depraved have drifted in and given a bad impress to the town. But, on the other hand, there is underlying the surface refuse a strata of solid, substantial, christian citizenship, and element full of earnestness and zeal, which is already making itself felt for good and will in time become a controling influence. As one of the evidences of the existence and successful efforts of this better element, we will mention the "Free Reading Room" an institution created under the auspices of the Bradford Temperance Reading Room Association. Realizing the truth of the saying that "Satan finds work for idle hands" the association was organized to afford to the many young —and even old—men of the city a pleasant, profitable and safe occupation for the long winter evenings and other idle hours. The scheme was so undeniably wise that it commanded the support and encouragement of every good citizen, regardless of the laxity of his own morals, and the organization flourished. The association owns the building in which the reading room is located, and the rents from the lower stories are amply sufficient to pay the running expenses. Two hundred dollars worth of books have been purchased and the room comfortably and pleasantly furnished. Hundreds of young men whose feet might otherwise stray into forbidden paths may be seen during the day and evening poring over the books and papers. The supply of books is becoming inadequate to the demand, and the association is embarrassed by the fact that subscriptions do not flow in fast enough to keep up the supply. The money for the purchase of books and periodicals is supplied by bad subscriptions to the stock. Five dollars, we understand, entitles the donor to a membership, and we can imagine no other way to lend to the Lord with greater certainty of receiving compound interest than by handing in a five dollar bill to the Treasurer, or the President, W.W. Brown, Esq. We are quite sure that there are many good people, outside of Bradford, who would gladly contribute to the support of an institution so worthy as this if their attention is called to it.

Wanted.

500 cords of Elm, red Oak and white Oak, for stave and Heading bolts, at the *Smethport Extract Works.* 3t

ANOTHER MURDER.

Robert Butler slays his brother.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF PASSION AND WHISKEY.

Bradford and vicinity, when we consider the number of turbulent characters attracted thither, has been thus far fortunate in its freedom from fatal deeds of blood. But on Tuesday the startling information reached this place that Robert Butler, an employee of the Bradford Oil Company, on the King farm, about two and a half miles up the West Branch, had shot and instantly killed his brother Henry Butler. We copy the following report of the terrible affair from the *Bradford Evening Star*:

Monday afternoon about four o'clock Henry Butler, the murdered man, arrived at the King farm on a visit to his brother. He had come from Kane, in this county, where he had been employed for some time laboring in a saw mill. On his arrival here he met his brother, and the greeting between them is described to have been of the most friendly character. After supper the two brothers and William King, with whom Robert lived, started for this city to spend an evening socially together. Arriving here they first took a drink at Howard's on Congress street, afterward going to the Bradford Oil Company's office on business, and from there to the Comique, where, according to the testimony, they remained until about twelve o'clock, drinking together. The next place that we find them is at Drumgool's place on Main street, when it appears more drinks were taken, and here they stayed until somewhere about two o'clock in the morning. Their time at this place was spent about the same as at the other drinking places visited, with the single exception that they seemed to have become quarrelsome. The origin of the quarrel, it seems, was over a fellow named "Jack," whose other name could not be learned. Jack had sung a song at which Robert took offense and struck him in the saloon. Henry, his brother, interfered to stop the fight when Robert turned upon him and they had a scuffle, but in this encounter neither of them was hurt.

King then with the assistance of Drumgool got the men out of the house and started on their way home accompanied by the former. At the head of Main street, in front of the St James hotel, they again come to blows, and this time Robert suffered some punishment.—Again they were separated and started for home, and this time succeeded in reaching their destination without further difficulty.

King and Henry Butler got home first and entered the house some five minutes before Robert came in. King had spent this time in advising the unfortunate man not to have any more trouble with his brother but to go up stairs to bed and all would be right in the morning. When Robert came in he attacked his brother again, but finding that he was about to get the worst of the fight let go, and telling Henry that he would give him just ten minutes to leave the house, started out. He went directly to Wickwire's, a neighbor's house, and calling him up asked the loan of his revolver. Wickwire asked him what he wanted with it and his answer was that he didn't want anything in particular. He insisted on having it, and finally at Wickmire's suggestion promised that he would not do any harm with it, and he got it.

Returning toward the house he met his brother at the barn which stood midway between where he had left him and where he had obtained the pistol.

Again they began fighting, and after scuffling for a few moments, in the mean time working toward the house, until they were within about two rods of it, when Robert succeeded in getting range on his brother, and fired. The ball entered the left breast an inch and a half below the nipple, and four inches below the medium line, passing directly through the heart, clipping the edge of the liver, then through the second lumbar vertebra, after which all trace of it was lost, and the physicians who made the post mortem examination failed to discover where it had lodged.

When the victim fell he turned toward King who was standing near and said, "Good bye, Bill, the Lord have mercy on me," and in another moment was dead. The body was then borne into the house by King and the murderer; neighbors were summoned and a man despatched to acquaint the police of the facts, and their arrest of Robert Butler, for the deliberate murder of his own brother followed.

When the officers arrived at the house Butler said, "I have killed my brother, what am I to do?" The officers at once took him into custody and lodged him in the lockup in this city.

Neither of the brothers were married. Their father, an older brother and a sister live in the vicinity of Hornellsville, N. Y., and have been notified of the tragic death of their son and brother.

Henry Butler was a man about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, and would weigh near 160 pounds. His brother who killed him is not so strong a man, and of very much the same personal description. He is said by all who knew him to have been of exceedingly bad and quarrelsome disposition, especially when drinking, which it seems was almost constantly.

A Chapter of Accidents.

The local papers of Emporium were exceptionally blessed with local items last week. Indeed there seems to have been an attempt from some source to "bear" the market. Early in the morning on Wednesday, (which seems to have been the most prolific day of the week) a trackmen named John Houser in the employ of the B. N. Y. & P. road, attempted to cross the track before a moving train and was run over and so seriously injured that he died next day. Same day about noon at *Driftwood*, a brakeman on the P. & E. local freight named C. H. Davis, fell off a car and was run over with a similar result. Same day, J. S. Wiley had his hand caught in a thresher, lacerating it badly, and Smith Guthrie was seriously bitten in the hand by a bull dog, and in the evening Horace White, an estimable young man, died of typhoid fever, on the next day Dr. Bryan, Jonathan Gifford and S. C. Hyde were run away with on their way to Coudersport, and Messrs Bryan and Gifford badly bruised. On Friday two dwelling houses were burned. Emporium is evidently pinking up again.

THE NEW COURT HOUSE.

THE CONTRACT LET TO MR. J. J. HOGAN, OF ERIE, PA.—TO BE BUILT, FINISHED AND FURNISHED COMPLETE FOR $75,000.

On Tuesday at 2 p. m., the County Commissioners, together with their counsel, the architect, the County Treasurer and their clerk, closed the doors of their office and applied themselves to the task of opening the sealed proposals for building the new Court House. Shortly before the designated hour sixteen sealed proposals had been filed. They remained in session until supper time and adjourned until evening without having arrived at any conclusion. Assembling again after supper, it was decided after a discussion of about an hour to award the entire contract to Mr. J. J. Hogan, of Erie, his bid being the lowest and best. As soon as the contract was awarded Mr. Hogan was sent for and the contract signed and sealed. By the terms of the contract he is to complete the building from the foundation stone to top of statue of Justice, furnishing all labor and material, including walnut furniture for court-room and offices, (which is to be a duplicate in style and finish as in the Warren Court House), such steam heating and ventilating apparatus as the Commissioners and architect may direct, and all necessary grading and terracing about the building, for seventy-five thousand dollars. He further contracts to have the building so far finished that it can be occupied for court and office purposes at the December court, 1880, and entirely completed by January, 15, 1881. For the faithful performance of contract he has filed a bond in the sum of $80,000, although a bond of but one-fourth of that amount was required by the advertisement for proposals. Upon the bond with Mr. Hogan are such solid and substantial men of the city of Erie as Chas. M. Reed, Thos. Brown, John Clemens and F. Banschard, Jr.—ample security for five times the amount of the bond and the best of evidence of the trustworthiness and reliability of the contractor.

We think the Commissioners and the county have abundant reason for gratulation upon so successful and gratifying an issue of this important and delicate matter. In view of the fact that the Warren Court House cost over $100,000, and it being the general expression that this building would hardly be less than that in cost, it is a very pleasant disappointment to all that while in every respect as large, well built and elegant a building as its prototype it is to be built for one-fourth less expense.

Mr. Hogan will be here the first of next week and commence operations at once. His first point will be to get the Ohio sandstone on the ground, and he expects to have it all shipped within six weeks, as it is necessary to have it thoroughly seasoned and dried before the winter frosts. If he has the building finished by the 20th of December 1880, there is no opportunity for delay. The cutting of the stone and all branches of the work that can be prosecuted during the winter will be done, and everything prepared for pushing the work with all speed that is possible with safety during next season. During the few days that Mr. H. remained he created a favorable impression upon all whom he met, and believing that he will fulfill his part of the contract faithfully and honorably We sincerely hope that he will meet with no costly delays or mishaps in the prosecution of the work, and will reap profit from his contract at least equal to his calculations.

Died of his Injuries.

About seven o'clock Saturday morning ex-Policeman Hugh Massey died at his residence on the Tarport road. A little over a month ago, in a brawl on the Island, he endeavored to arrest James Elliott and received a serious blow from an ice pick. During the scuffle that ensued he was thrown to the ground and received a severe wrench in the thigh. The injury was so painful that Massey was shortly confined to his bed, an abscess formed in his thigh and resisted the treatment of several doctors. The unfortunate man sank into a rapid decline, and his death was the natural sequence. Massey was a good officer and made his record as an energetic man on the Bradford police force. His age was about 35 years and he leaves a wife and four children. The remains will be taken to Buffalo, the former home of the deceased, for interment. Elliott, his assailant, is now confined in the jail at Smethport to answer for the assault, the consequences of which have proven so grave. There may be a question as to whether Massey's death was due solely to his scuffle with Elliot, but the case looks very black and a thorough investigation will doubtless follow.—*Era.*

Another Whack at "James."

[We publish the following communication *verbatim et literatim* as it came to our hands, believing it will prove more of a crusher to "James" in its original shape than if revised and translated.]

LITTLE GENESEE N. Y. Oct 8th 1879

To the Editor of the Miner.

Der sir your Ceres corospondent seems to be quite a sombody, Judging by the way he speaks of those people whom he is pleased to call Sabaterians now I would and do beleive that there is some of that same blood runs in that chaps veins could his pedigree be ascertained doubtfull. Now I have been acquainted with those people quite a number of years and a more law abideing, God fearing industrous class of people do not exist on this footstool, day schools and sunday or sabbath schools are well run to and cared for by the people, which all know insure a good class of citizen now I will give it as my opinion that although said chap knows so much about the Genesee Well, its failure or success and since his own little plot of land seems to be by recents tests so far removed from the greasy fluid, that he be carfull to keep his dicky on nice, his nose clean and think once before he shall open that mouth of his, and his chances of success will be augmented two fold yes an hundred.

Yours not James but John.

Set back 42 years.

"I was troubled for many years with Kidney Complaint, Gravel, &c., my blood became thin; I was dull and inactive; could hardly crawl about; was an old worn out man all over; could get nothing to help me, until I got Hop Bitters, and now I am a boy again. My blood and kidneys are all right, and I am as active as a man of 30, although I am 72, and I have no doubt it will do as well for others of my age. It is worth a trial.—(Father.)

DIVISION OF THE CITY.

IT HAS BEEN LEGALLY ACCOMPLISHED INTO WARDS, THE POLLING PLACES DESIGNATED AND THE ELECTION OFFICERS APPOINTED.

It will be remembered that a petition was presented to February term of court for the division of the city of Bradford into wards. The petition was granted, and Wm. C. Kennedy, F. W. Davis and F. S. Johnston were appointed commissioners. They reported a division of the city into five wards and their report was confirmed during the last session of court. Thereupon the city solicitor, G. B. McCalmont, presented a petition to the court, suggesting the division of the city as aforesaid into wards, praying for the appointment of election officers and the designation of places for holding elections in the city. The court fixed the following polling places and appointed as election officers the gentlemen named.

FIRST WARD.

Council Chambers, Pine street.

Judge—James Amm.

Inspectors—A. K. Johnson, Democrat; O. A. Hotchkiss Republican.

SECOND WARD.

Bradford Oil Company's office, Congress street.

Judge—P. L. Webster.

Inspectors—H. Fredenburg, Democrat; J. M. Fuller, Republican.

THIRD WARD.

Schoolhouse, School street.

Judge—Ezra Crossman.

Inspectors—Isaac Kahn, Democrat; S. M. Critchlow, Republican.

FOURTH WARD.

Williams & Kennedy's office, Kennedy street.

Judge—C. H. Hoffman.

Inspectors—S. H. Duster, Democrat; W. C. Kennedy, Republican.

FIFTH WARD.

Roberts' Tank Shop, East Main street.

Judge—John Brennan.

Inspectors—Peter Steinivinelle, Democrat; W. W. Roberts, Republican.

The ward divisions are as follows:

That part of the city lying between Corydon street on one side and Boylston and the West Branch on the other constitutes the First Ward.

The south of Corydon street and west of the East Branch the Second Ward.

That north of the West Branch and west of Mechanic street the Third Ward.

That bounded on the north by the city limits, east by the Tuna Creek, south by Boylston and west by Mechanic street the Fourth Ward.

And all that part of the city east of the East Branch, known as Harrisburg, the Fifth Ward.—*Bradford Sunday News.*

The Possession Muddle.

Quite an excitement was caused in our town last Wednesday by the arrest and arraignment of some of our principal citizens, connected with the trouble, of which we give, as near as possible, the following particulars: Mr. J. W. Greede bought a judgment note of $135 against J. F. Altoft and wife and had the judgment entered, and, issuing an execution, levied on the property of the wife. Mrs. Altoft, with her attorneys, Orr & Cheeseman, appeared in court and had the judgment against her stricken off. At sheriff's sale, Greene bought the interest of the husband, but as the title was in the wife's name, he really purchased no interest in the property. We are informed by Mr. Cheeseman that when, on Monday September 23d, the former occupants, who were arrested the Saturday night previous, left the building one of the women gave the keys to J. Backer, who afterwards gave them to Greene. Last Wednesday C. A. Persons, a brother and agent of Mrs. Altoft, while passing by the building, saw F. D. Chase driving up in front of the house with a load of household goods and attempting to unload them. Mr. Persons got inside the building, shut the door and sent for his counsel, Mr. Cheeseman, who, upon his appearance, asked Persons to "hold the fort," and went to justice Barton for civil warrants for Greene and Chase on the charge of trespass, but upon his return found that Persons had been arrested on a warrant for forceable entry and detainer and taken before Justice Johnston. Greene and Chase were moving the goods into the house when the officer arrested them, and after taking them away Mr. Cheeseman locked the building and departed also. Persons then had Greene and Chase arrested for a forcible entry and detainer, and Greene also for selling liquor in wholesale quantities under a hotel license. Shortly after Cheeseman was arrested for forcible entry and detainer, and he and Persons appeared before Justice Johnston, but, waiving examination, offered bail in any sum or amount the court would name. Persons offered H. Canfield and Cheeseman offered C. B. Baldwin and Charles Duke as their bondsmen. The justice, however, refused to allow the parties to enter bail, until he had examined witnesses, and Cheeseman was held in custody until 10 o'clock p. m., when at an examination, against which the defendant protested, he was admitted to $300 bail, which he then refused to give but demanded his immediate commitment to Smethport jail. Cheeseman was then escorted to the county seat by Officer Fletcher, and in the morning was brought into court on a writ of *habeas corpus* and permitted to enter his individual recognizance to appear at the December Sessions. Persons was held until Friday and then gave bail. Greene is under $400 bail for his appearance before Justice Barton to answer to the two charges against him, while Chase's bail is fixed at $300. On Thursday J. P. Taylor, who had meanwhile moved into the premises, was arrested on a warrant sworn out by Chase for forcible entry and detainer. Friday evening Persons swore out a warrant for Chase's arrest on the charge of forcible entry and detainer and another was yesterday morning sworn out by Taylor, for the larceny of the keys. "And the end thereof is not yet."—*Duke Centre News.*

Bogus Certificates.

It is no vile dragged stuff, pretending to be made of wonderful foreign roots, barks, &c., and puffed up by long bogus certificates of pretended miraculous cures, but a simple, pure effective, medicine, made of well known valuable remedies, that furnishes its own certificates by its cures. We refer to Hop Bitters, *the purest and of* medicines.—*Exchange.* See another column.

ROLL OF HONOR.

Smethport High School. for week ending Sept. 26, 1879.

The plan of this Roll is as follows:

At the beginning of each week the names of all the students of the High School are placed on this roll. If the *conduct*, the *refinement*, the *self respect*, and general *deportment of the student* have been such as is implied in the word "HONOR," that student is allowed a credit of *one*, for each such day, during the week, which, if perfect every day, will make the standing at the end of the week *five*, which is the highest number any one can obtain on this roll. On the other hand, *for every misdemeanor, neglect of duty*, or *violation* of *self respect, one* is deducted, and for *five* such failures the the name is dropped from this roll, for the week. At the end of the term a *final roll* will appear, containing the names of those only who obtained the highest honors during the entire term:

Nellie Waller	5	Mary Waller	5
Minnie Callar	5	Millie Pattison	*4
Hattie Tubbs	5	Annie Wilson	5
Ervin Kerns	*2	Ethel Armstrong	5
Mary Hamlin	5	Eva Forsyth	5
Lelia Knapp	5	Mate Farnwell	*3
M M Richardson	5	Harrie Knapp	5
John Chadwick	5	Ada Brownell	5
Eva Callar	5	Orpha Stark	*3
Maggie Smith	4	Willie King	3
Libbie Freeman	5	Frank S Backus	1
Levi Tubbs	5	Willie McGuire	*2
Ella Freeman	5	Hende Richmond	5
Flora Burlingame	5	Ella Wright	4
Jennie Hackett	5	Mary Mullin	5
Sarah McNulty	5	May Mason	5
Aline Hamlin	5		

*Have been lowered because of absence.

Our object in this is to raise the standard and dignity of the school. This, we believe, can only be done in proportion as the honor and self respect of students are elevated.

H. H. BARTHOLOMEW,
Principal.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Does it Injure the Skin?

It does no. Hamilton's Oriental Balm is entirely free from anything calculated to injure the skin or health. It is decidedly the best thing in the market. It removes tan, pimples, freckles, moth patches, black worms or grubs and leaves the skin clear and transparent. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by A. B. Armstrong.

A Vital Question Answered.

Thousands of dyspeptic and billious sufferers who have exhausted the list of official remedies in vain, are asking if there is any remedy for their misery. There is Hamilton's Jamaica Ginger Tonic will give them immediate relief and eventually restore them to perfect health. It is a Stomachic, an alterative and a gentle diuretic combined in one delicious and refreshing draught. It is also a valuable tonic and produces none of the prostrating effects ame to follow the use of liquors. Price 50 cents per bottle; samples 25 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong.

"Truth Is Life."

There is nothing that tends to relieve the human frame from the tumults of every day life more than quiet rest and sleep at night. Parmelee's Dyspepsia Compound will make you sleep as sweetly as you could desire, for the most frequent cause of sleeplessness is dyspepsia, and by the use of this compound the liver is stimulated to healthy action, and you "feel like a new man" and sleep as you have never slept before. Sample bottles 15 cents; large size, $1. Sold by A. B. Armstrong.

We Have Found what the People Want.

Something to cleanse their blood and drive out all the vile humors. Something to give them an appetite. Something to give them new life, new health and vigor. Parmelee's Great Blood Purifier, will do it. No disease can exist where this remedy is used, so complete are its operations. Price $1 per bottle; sample bottles 15 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong.

LEGAL.

General Election Proclamation.

WHEREAS, In and by the thirteenth section of the Act of General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed July 2, 1839, entitled "An act relating to the election in this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriff of every county to give notice of such elections to be held, and enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected: In pursuance thereof, I, R. SARTWELL, Sheriff of the county of McKean, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of said county of McKean, that a General Election will be held in said county on the FIRST TUESDAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, being the fourth day of the month, in the several election districts therein.

And as directed by the thirteenth section of the act of July, 1839, I hereby give notice that every person (excepting the Judiciary of the State) who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States or this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any city, or Commissioners of any incorporated district is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth and that no Inspector, Judge or other Officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

And further the first section of the act of March 31, 1864:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and is hereby enacted by authority of the same, that the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth at all general township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets, printed or written or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and be labeled outside "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the State officers voted for and be labeled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the county officers voted for, including office of Senator, member and members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labeled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labeled "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labeled "Borough," and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot-boxes.

And Sections 1 and 2 of the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, adopted December 16, 1873:

Every male citizen 21 years of age, possessing the following qualifications shall be entitled to vote at all elections: *First*—He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month. *Second*—He shall have resided in the State one year (or if having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election. *Third*—He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election. *Fourth*—If twenty-two years of age or upward he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

SEC. 5. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony and breach of surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections, and going to and returning therefrom.

WHEREAS, The fifteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:

SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. That Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AND WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States, on the 31st of March, 1870, passed an act entitled "An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States, to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other purposes," the first and second sections of which are as follows:

BE IT ENACTED, &c. That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified to vote at any election by the people of any State, Territory, district, city, county, parish, township, school district, municipality or other territorial subdivision, shall be entitled to vote at all such elections without distinction of color, race, or previous condition of servitude; and constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any State or territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if, by or under the constitution or laws of any State or the laws of any territory, an oath is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite, or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or laws persons or officers shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisites or to become qualified to vote it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisites and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and if any such person or officer shall refuse to do any act so required to be done in furtherance of this section he shall for every offense, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case with full costs, on such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just; and also for every such offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof be fined not less than five hundred dollars or to be imprisoned not less than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

And whereas, it is declared by the second section of the VI article of the Constitution of the United States that "This Constitution and the laws of the United States shall be made in pursuance thereof shall be the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

I also make known the following provisions of the Constitution of Pennsylvania:

ARTICLE VIII.

Suffrage and Election.

An act entitled "A further supplement to the act regulating elections in the Commonwealth," approved the 30th day of January, 1874.

SEC. 8. At the opening of the polls at all elections it shall be the duty of the judges of election for their respective districts to have in custody the register of voters and to make the entries therein required by law; and it shall be the duty of the other of said inspectors to receive and number the ballots presented at said elections.

SEC. 9. *All elections by the citizens shall be* by ballot; every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the clerks on the list of voters opposite the name of the elector from whom received. And any voter voting two or more tickets, the *several* tickets so voted shall each be numbered with the number corresponding with the number of the name of the voter. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket or cause the same to be written thereon, and attested by a citizen of the district. In addition to the oath now prescribed by law to be taken and subscribed election officers, they shall severally be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector may have voted, unless required to do so as a witness in a judicial proceeding. All judges, inspectors, clerks and overseers of any election held under this act shall, before entering upon their duties, be duly sworn or affirmed in the presence of each other. The judges shall be sworn by the *minority inspector*, if there shall be such minority inspector, and in case there be no minority inspector then by a justice of the peace or alderman, and the inspector, overseers and clerks shall be sworn by the judge. Certificates of such swearing or affirming be duly made out and signed by the officer so sworn and attested by the officer who administered the oath. If any judge or minority inspector refuses or fails to swear the officers of election in the manner required by this act, or if any officer of election shall act without being first duly sworn, or if any judge or minority inspector shall certify that any officer was sworn when he was not, it shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction the officer or officers so offending shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 10. *On the day of election any person* whose name shall not appear on the registry of voters, and who claims the right to vote said said election, shall produce a ticket qualified voter of the district as a witness to the presence of the claimant in the district in which he claims to be a voter, for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election, which witness shall be sworn or affirmed and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit to the facts stated by him, which affidavit shall define clearly where the residence is of the person so claiming to be a voter, and the person so claiming to vote shall also take and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit, stating to the best of his knowledge and belief when and where he was born; that he has been a citizen of the United States for one month, and of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; that he has resided in the Commonwealth one year, or if formerly a qualified elector or a native born citizen thereof and has returned therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election, that he has resided in the district in which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has if twenty-two years of age or upwards, paid a state or county tax *within* two years, which was assessed at least *two* months and paid at least one month *before* the election. The same affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affidavit was assessed, and when and where and to whom paid; and the tax receipt therefor shall be produced for examination, unless the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he has never received any, and if a naturalized citizen, shall also state when and where and by what court he was naturalized and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination.

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But if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit that he is a native born citizen of the United States, or, if born elsewhere, that he produce evidence that he has been naturalized or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization, and shall further state in his affidavit that he is, at the time making the affidavit, of the age of 21 and under 22 years; that he has been a citizen of the United States one month and has resided in the State one year, or if a native born citizen of the State and removed therefrom and returned, then for two years next preceding the next succeeding said election, and in the election district immediately two months preceding such election, he shall be entitled to vote although he shall not have paid taxes. The said affidavits of all persons giving such claim, and the affidavits of the witnesses to their residence shall be preserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally list and other papers required by law to be filed by the return judge with the Prothonotary, and shall remain on the file therewith in the Prothonotary's office, subject to the examination as other papers are. If the election officers shall decide that the applicant possesses all the legal qualifications of a voter he shall be permitted to vote, and his name shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax" being added where the claim is allowed and to all persons now on the "age" where he claims to vote on age, the same words to be added by the clerks in each case, respectively, on lists of persons voting at such election.

SEC. 11. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such person, whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law shall be made and noted on by the election board, and the vote admitted or rejected according to the evidence. Every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be entitled to vote upon naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for five years consecutively a voter in the district in which he offers his vote, and on the votes of such persons being received, it shall be the duty of the election officers to write or stamp on such certificate the word "voted," with the day, month and year; and if any election officer or officers shall receive the vote of any person for any office without such certificate, such officer or officers shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 12. As soon as the polls shall close the officers of the election shall proceed to count all the votes that have been cast for, and shall make a full return of the same in triplicate with a return sheet in addition, in all of which the votes received by each candidate shall be given after his or her name, first in words and then in figures, and shall sign the same in all of said officers and certified by overseers and any officer refusing to sign or cert